FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DEMONSTRATIONS BRING 'PUBLIC INDIGNATION'

AU051907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The BTA correspondent in Warsaw has reported that antigovernment demonstrations in the Polish capital and in other cities, which occurred on 3 May 1982, have provoked indignation among the Polish public. The Polish media and political observers stress that the action of the antisocialist forces was organized at a moment when the Sejm -- the supreme organ of state power -- was adopting an exceptionally important document, namely a declaration appealing for national accord. It is also pointed out that the demonstrations were a desperate effort of the counterrevolutionary forces to restore their lost positions.

To this purpose young people had been taken advantage of; they were not aware of what kind of political game they were being involved in. "There Can Be No Excuse for the Enemies of Socialism!" This is a headline from the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The provocateurs and the inspirers of extremist actions have shown once again that political hatred against socialism is preventing them from becoming aware of the real interests of Poland and of all Polish people. However, we must reiterate that such attempts of instigation and of disrupting public order, of stopping the stabilization process, are doomed to failure, and will meet resolute counteraction, the Polish army daily states.

LUKANOV ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY REPORTED 5 MAY

AU051549 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 5 May 82

[BTA correspondent's report from Ankara: "Cooperation With Turkey" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Ankara, 5 May (BTA) -- This is the second day of the visit of the Bulgarian economic delegation in Turkey. This morning its head, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the ministerial council of Bulgaria, was received by the Turkish head of state, General Kenan Evren.

Mr Kenan Evren assessed highly the state of Bulgaro-Turkish relations, stressing that his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov at the end of February, this year, have contributed considerably to their activation. The head of the Turkish state expressed confidence in the favourable possibilities for a further expansion of the ties and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

The official business contacts between the two delegations concluded with the signing of a protocol, providing for bilateral expansion of trade between Bulgaria and Turkey. More active forms will be introduced in banking and possibilities will be created to enter a number of non-traditional commodities in the trade exchange lists of the two countries. The document provides for carrying through some joint economic projects in the field of machine-building, joint development of some mineral deposits, etc. Consultations in the realistic possibilities for joint economic and trade ventures with third countries will continue. During the signing of the protocol the heads of the two delegations expressed satisfaction with the official talks, as well as marked optimism with respect to the future of Bulgaro-Turkish economic and trade relations.

This afternoon Mr Andrey Lukanov was received by the prime minister of Turkey, Mr Bulent Ulusu. At the ensuing talks with possibilities for deepening the good-neighbourly relations and for cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey were discussed.

The Bulgarian delegation will leave for Istanbul tonight where they will have talks with the representatives of the local business circles tomorrow.

FRENCH EXTERNAL RELATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES 5 MAY

AU051927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign relations of France, has just arrived on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. Claude Cheysson was welcomed at Sofia airport by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by high-ranking functionaries of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by the two countries' ambassadors.

MIKHAYLOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS

AU051945 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 May (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, returned today from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The delegation took part in the work of the 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

PCI DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN INTERPARTY TALKS

PM050833 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 30 Apr 82 p 19

[Unattributed report: "PCI-Bulgarian Communist Party Talks in Sofia"]

[Text] Rome -- A Communist Party of Italy [PCI] delegation composed of Central Committee member and foreign section chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and foreign section aide Comrade Dino Bernardini visited Sofia on 26-28 April at the invitation of the BCP. The PCI delegation had meetings with a BCP delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, and Comrade Khristos Maleev, deputy chief of the BCP Foreign Policy and International Relations Department.

During the cordial conversations there was a frank exchange of opinions on the most topical issues of the world situation and on the international workers movement. The two delegations also exchanged information on the situations in Italy and Bulgaria and on their respective parties' activities.

The wish was expressed to continue and to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the PCI and BCP.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS, SEES DOYNOV

AU052020 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 May (BTA) -- A delegation of the Italian Confederation of Industry, led by Mr (Guido Artom), vice-president of the confederation, is on visit here from May 2 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association. The delegation was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, met the minister of the light industry, Mr Rumen Serbezov, and the deputy-minister of foreign trade, Mr Tsanko Gitsov. In the course of the talks with representatives of the Bulgarian business circles some concrete projects for cooperation in the industrial joint production were discussed, as well as the exchange of technologies, joint appearances on third markets, etc.

The Italian guests visited the 2nd spring international fair in Plovdiv and met representatives of the Bulgarian economic organizations in the light industry.

The Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association and the Italian Confederation of Industry set a joint coordinating commission. A protocol was signed on the business talks and measures were outlined on the further development of the relations between the two organizations and their members.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY REPORTS WARSAW DEMONSTRATIONS

AU051115 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 May 82 p 2

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Hazardous Provocations"]

[Text] Warsaw (CTK) -- Yesterday afternoon various "Solidarity" groups carried out antisocialist provocations in Warsaw and, as reported by television, in other Polish cities. It was no coincidence that they had been organized exactly at the time when the Polish parliament was adopting the declaration on the national accord according to the principles of the socialist system in the country.

Several thousand, mostly young, people assembled around 4 p.m. in Felix Dzerzinski Square in Warsaw. They shouted antisocialist slogans and slogans in support of "Solidarity." Public security units intervened against the agent provocateurs with tear gas and water cannons.

Later, a groups of about 150 youngsters shouting antisocialist slogans passed the Palace of Culture and Science and tore down a red flag from a lamppost near the Warsaw-center railroad station. Together with other groups of youngsters, the rowdies disturbed peace and order in the city until late in the evening. At several intersections and streets of the capital they hampered city transportation and threatened the pedestrians' security. Several people were injured. Public security officers arrested a number of agent provocateurs.

Obviously, because of these provocative actions, international telephone connections were interrupted that evening in Warsaw. Polish Television did not exclude the possibility that the curfew would be renewed.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS BRITISH FALKLANDS POLICY

AU051125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 82 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the column "We Comment": "The Policy of 'The First Strike'"]

[Text] All the first shots in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands were fired by the British side. On 25 April the British commandos started their attack on South Georgia island, and on Saturday the British fleet unleashed an extensive air and naval battle. Thus the war cabinet of Prime Minister M. Thatcher holds first place in a sorry and, above all, most telling issue: It started the war actions, it was the first to strike every time.

Britain is dangerously tightening the strings of the Malvinas crisis, and its general course in the dispute with Argentina is causing increasingly serious anxiety and apprehension. As the result of the course taken by London, the conflict was disrupted international peace; the British Army is fighting 12,000 km from the shores of its homeland, We have here obvious foreign-political connections; the conflict has no local, geographically limited framework. The core and hotbed of the crisis involves matters on which the attention of many states and nations in the world is concentrated -- the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and the neocolonialist policy of prominent imperialist great powers.

The methods used by the London Conservatives for resolving the crisis represent a substantially unilateral orientation toward violence, toward exclusively military means, and this is cause to reflect on the sources and manifestations of the British policy which from a future viewpoint, shows threatening, warning features.

Great Britain is a capitalist power, one of the most significant U.S. allies, a member of the most powerful military-political imperialist grouping -- the NATO pact, and finally a nuclear great power, the producer and holder of mass-destruction weapons.

The rightwing part of the British bourgeoisie, which forms the power hierarchy of the current ruling Conservative Party, is willingly, even enthusiastically, supporting the new, aggressive doctrines of U.S. President Reagan. It is obediently escalating the armament revolutions, and the voices of British Conservatives are singing the tune of their American colleagues in anticommunist, antisocialist sallies. That is why Washington is now crossing its fingers for London, why it has cast off the actor's mask of "mediator" and completely gone over to the side of the more valuable, more important ally.

What are the contents of the American doctrines professed in the foreign policy by Mrs. Thatcher's government? They speak of a possibility of conducting a "limited war," of delivering "the first strike" -- even by using nuclear weapons. It is sufficient to review London's course in the crisis around the Malvine Islands to make it obvious that London has learned quite a lot from the White House, and not only in theory. Its practical, concrete policy is implementing the spirit and principles of Reagan's concepts. The British war fleet is demonstrating the meaning of "the first strike" and of "limited war" and proving how quickly useless bloodshed can take place if international problems are solved not through negotiations and a diplomatic dialogue, but by military force and gross extortion.

A justified question crops up: If Britain did not hesitate to carry out this kind of gamble, this adventurous policy in a dispute over a small group of distant islands, then what steps will it take in resolving far weightier problems, on which the maintenance of peace in Europe, and generally in the world, depends? In the current complicated international situation, nobody can be indifferent to this question.

The world public is following, often with wonder, the fanned-out passions of bourgeois nationalism that are now rocking London and the strong-man, imprudent statements by British politicians who have forgotten that the bloody glory of the colonial empire was long ago stored in dusty archives. Nevertheless, their irresponsible policy is teaching us a lesson which has a rousing [burcujici] validity.

MATERIAL AID FLOWN TO AFGHANISTAN 3 MAY

AU051109 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 3 May (CTK) -- This Monday the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Central Trade Union Council, the Socialist Youth Union's Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, the Czechoslovak Red Cross and the Czechoslovak Committee for Physical Education and Sports dispatched to Afghanistan, by special aircraft, 10 tons of material assistance in the form of school aids, rugs, tents, sports equipment, medical drugs and children's footwear with the total value of Kcs1.8 million.

At the same time an official delegation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, led by Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic, departed for Afghanistan.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES FIGURES OF NATO STUDY

DW052043 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1430 GMT 5 May 82

[Heinz Brittsche commentary]

[Text] Although it is as old as is Soviet rule it is being used time and again. What I mean is the lie of the danger and the threat emanating from the East. In recent times it is battered even more. Once again NATO has mapped out a study, a study which -- small wonder -- confirms the great superiority of the Warsaw Pact, and for NATO Secretary General Luns and his mindmates the consequences therefore are clear: The West must step up rearmament. Of course! Listen to some remarks on this by Heinz Brittsche:

For six months the mountain of NATO experts was in labor and gave birth to -- no, I wouldn't say a little mouse, but rather -- a canard. The ambassadors and military experts even take pride in having written -- as it was said verbatim in Brussels -- an "official bible" for the security discussion. Lie speller would actually be the more correct term. As is learned from agency reports, even Western journalists were irritated by the fact that the figures given in the new NATO study do not correspond with the figures given until now. In the future only the stipulations of the study are to be valid, said an expert in Brussels in response to doubting questions. It is that simple over there! The unified lie simply is being ordered!

Basically, this is not, of course, a new lie about the threat but rather a new version of the old one, whose nature consists of imputing military superiority and at the same time offensive intentions to the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty. In this there appears to exist a downright competition in lies in these circles. While the new NATO study speaks of a 3:1 conventional superiority of the East vis-a-vis the "poor" West, Weinberger on 11 April even discovered a 4:1 superiority and a 300:zero relation in the field of medium-range weapons. According to the study, NATO has a 4:1 or a 400:100 backlog in this field. Both figures are farther away from truth than is the Moon from Earth.

I actually do not want to talk about NATO's secret study of 1978, which reaffirmed the West's absolute superiority and also conceded that in the public comparisons of figures the tank reserves of the West are not included in the counting. This time the study not only forgot the tank reserves but also the French armed forces which are carrying out military operations, though under national code names, during the Autumn Forge major military exercises in the respective areas.

But let us revert to the strange figures of the latest study which are to prove Eastern superiority so as to justify an even more rapid rearmament by NATO. It is therein maintained that the Warsaw Treaty has 5.7 million men under arms whereas NATO has only 4.4 million. In its 1981 military balance the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, which generally is highly esteemed by NATO, presents the following figures: 4.9 million [men under arms] in NATO and 4.7 million in the Warsaw Pact nations. This is the real fact, and, as is known, it is a relation of 1.03:1. Considering the number of all ground forces stationed in Europe, then this constitutes an advantage of 500,000 men for NATO. In the central area, too, the area on which negotiations were held in Vienna for 8 years now without any success, there are meanwhile 12,000 soldiers more on the Western side.

If Eastern tank superiority was detected once again by the new NATO study then this was simply due to omission of one's own reserves, because the real relation is 24,000:25,000 tanks for us, not considering the fact that NATO has a fourfold advantage in antitank guided missiles.

In the field of medium-range missiles there also exists such a balance, with NATO possessing 986 and the Soviet Union 975 of these systems, an equilibrium which is in conformity with our military doctrine which says that for defense purposes -- and there does not exist any other goal for us -- military balance is sufficient.

The new official NATO "bible" indeed is nothing but an old lie speller with a new dust jacket, with which the armament madness of this aggressive North Atlantic pact is to be justified.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA

Remarks at Luanda Dinner

LD051730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1121 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 May (ADN) -- The GDR and Angola are united through their joint struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and war. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Tuesday evening in Luanda during a dinner given in his honor by his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

"The friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples are developing with verifiably high dynamism and on a broad plane," Oskar Fischer said. The friendship treaty signed in 1979 by Erich Honecker and Agostinho Neto and the documents signed during the visit of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Berlin in 1981 form a stable basis for this.

The GDR foreign minister referred to the anxiety of both sides in view of the increased gravity of the international situation as a result of the confrontation and arms drive policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, declaring: "Those who are aiming to achieve military superiority through the Brussels 1979 missile decision also bear responsibility, as the closest allies of the South African racist regime, for the threatening situation in southern Africa."

Oskar Fischer demanded a cessation of all aggressive actions against the frontline states in southern Africa and confirmed solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge expressed thanks for the GDR's constant solidarity and support. He described relations between the two states as harmonious and excellent.

Paulo Jorge said that the policies of the most aggressive circles of imperialism also have dangerous consequences in southern Africa, where Pretoria is intensifying its aggression against Angola. Angola has to employ great human and material resources in order to continue to help the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle.

He expressed his satisfaction that in the discussions there was agreement of views on all questions. "It is urgently expedient to impose a stop to the arms race and to help promote the efforts of the socialist and other progressive states toward consolidating detente and a general and complete disarmament."

Meets With Dos Santos

LD052214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 May (ADN) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a friendly talk today.

Oskar Fischer conveyed very cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality. President dos Santos described the visit by the GDR foreign minister at the present time as a demonstration of the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people.

During the talk the high level of relations between the two parties, states and peoples was praised. In addition to bilateral questions problems of the international situation were also discussed.

DBD DEPUTY CHAIRMAN REPORTS TO PARTY CONGRESS

DW060729 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 5 May 82

["Excerpts" from the report of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany [DBD] Central Executive Committee to the DBD congress, delivered by Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the DBD Central Executive Committee, in Suhl on 5 May -- recorded]

[Text] There is no doubt that the struggle for peace and against war has reached a new stage in international life. The positive outcome of this struggle has become the most important issue which will ultimately decide man's destiny. In connection with their most basic human right -- the right to live -- the people are truly fortunate that the mad programs and actions of international imperialism are countered by the foreign policy program of the socialist community. The crux of this program is the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. It provides the answer to the most pressing problems of international life.

All of the Soviet Union's peace proposals are aimed at preserving and enhancing political detente, discontinuing the arms race, and undertaking concrete steps toward disarmament on the basis of the equality and equal security of both (?sides).

Our worker-peasant state, the GDR, is a state of peace in the truest sense of the word. There is no class or social stratum here which could profit from war or its preparation. War propaganda is prohibited by the Constitution. In our socialist fatherland everything that serves peace, peaceful work and the protection of the socialist achievements is a constitutional reality.

Through their powerful militant demonstration on 1 May millions of working people in urban and rural areas impressively expressed their approval of SED policy which is directed at the people's well-being and at safeguarding peace. The peasants are aware of the fruits of peace. They are also aware of the horrors of war because these horrors are still vivid in the memory of many of our members. Peasants want to harvest in peace what they have sown in peace.

The members of the DBD are prepared to protect peace and to defend our socialist fatherland and they are prepared to make sacrifices to this end. [applause]

Freedom, peace and human dignity have a secure home in socialism. It is an incontestable trust that in a historically short period of time -- since the victory of Great October -- incomparably more has been done in the interests of the people than has ever been done by all other social systems put together.

The organization of the developed socialist society and the creation of fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism prove daily anew that only socialism is capable of solving the vital questions in the interests of the peoples.

The alliance of the workers class with the class of the LPG peasants, the intelligentsia and all working people is a constitutional principle in our republic. The alliance of the workers class with the class of the LPG peasants forms the political basis of our socialist state and bears rich fruit, as everybody can see for himself.

The 30 years of socialist development in the countryside clearly shows the viability of the alliance of the workers class with the class of the LPG peasants and the correctness of the agricultural policy course in our republic.

This policy has made it possible to shape the new socialist village, to create the LPG's as efficient basic forms of agricultural production, to give the peasants a high level of professional and political education, to make intellectual and cultural life flourish, and to fundamentally change working and living conditions in the villages. Growing prosperity among the peasant families can be seen everywhere. This prosperity springs from the power of the workers and peasants under the leadership of the SED, from the cooperative ownership of the means of production and from the high level of education, good cooperative work and proverbial diligence of the peasants.

It is in the interests of all members and workers in the LPG's and their cooperative institutions to utilize this cooperative property even more effectively to increase production and to constantly increase this property by greater accumulation. Common basic interests of the workers class and the class of LPG peasants determine the social, political and intellectual process of life. For quite some time comradely concerted action for the great cause of socialism, respect for each other and help to each other have replaced fear about subsistence as well as envy and family enmity often carried over generations. Our party has actively promoted this process politically.

Dear colleagues, food and agricultural materials are very important for the GDR's political and economic strengthening. Agriculture, forestry and the food sector [corrects himself] -- our republic's agriculture and forestry account for more than 50 percent of the primary raw material supply in the GDR. The production of biological materials is a raw material source which, unlike others, lends itself to expanded reproduction and must be subjected to such reproduction.

The high political rank which our socialist agriculture holds as an important branch in the overall economy is becoming more evident than ever. After all, it is the main task of socialist agriculture, forestry and the food sector to insure in a stable way, and on an increasing level, food supplies to the people and raw material supplies to industry. Viewing the problem from this angle also shows the necessity of converting livestock production completely to domestic fodder supplies as soon as possible.

It is also important to increase the contribution of agriculture to the national income by at least (?M1.1) billion by 1985 as against 1980, through savings of material, energy and other allocations. This must be done through reduced expenditures as well as more effective management.

SED GREETS DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS CONGRESS

LD050920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 May (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent greetings to the 11th Congress of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany [DBD]. The greetings, which are signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, refer to the close and friendly relations which have existed for decades between the SED and the DBD and pay tribute to the enduring services performed by the DBD in the revolutionary reshaping of agriculture and in helping the peasants form cooperatives.

"Since its founding the DBD has made a major contribution to the consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the working peasants and to the political-moral unity of our people.

"In the future shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR, this alliance will always prove itself to be a stable political basis for joint work for the welfare of the people and for securing peace."

The greetings stress that in view of the noticeable worsening of the international situation by the most aggressive NATO circles, particularly the United States, nothing is more important at present than safeguarding peace. "On the basis of the uniform will of all citizens, the GDR consistently opposes the course of confrontation and increased arming and is making every effort to promote the success of the policy of peaceful coexistence, a detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of all peoples."

"The communists of the GDR are deeply convinced that the DBD members will continue as our tested comrades to always live up to their shared responsibility in shaping the advanced socialist society and in strengthening our workers' and peasants lives on an all-round basis. New inspiration for this will emanate from your 11th congress."

BORDER GUARD MURDERED IN MAGDEBURG BEZIRK

LD052142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 May (ADN) -- A grave violation of the GDR state border was perpetrated in the vicinity of Sommersdorf, Magdeburg Bezirk today. While carrying out his responsible duty for the protection of the GDR state border, member of the GDR Border Troops Corporal Eberhard Knospe was treacherously murdered. The culprit fled to the FRG.

The GDR state prosecutor has submitted a request to the responsible FRG authorities for the arrest and extradition of the criminal. The responsible GDR authorities have assured the next of kin of their deep sympathy.

BRIEFS

SOLDIERS COMPLETE ACTIVE DUTY -- Soldiers and NCO's of the National People's Army and the Border Troops were released from active duty today and transferred to reserve status. At ceremonious roll calls the reservists vowed to actively promote the safeguarding of peace in their work collectives as well. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82 DW]

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROJECTS -- Berlin's Humboldt University, the GDR's largest institute of higher learning, is also an important research institute and a strong and reliable partner of combines, plants and academic institutes. This year's research plan contains 124 projects for the Berlin area alone, with the areas of concentration being microelectronics and optical electronics as well as the technology of light conductors and robots. The physics department is participating in these efforts with its crystal cultivation experiments for which students and scientists built the equipment. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82 DW]

ELECTRONIC OPTICAL SENSOR -- FDJ students at Friedrich Schiller University in Jena have developed an electronic optical sensor which can spot deviations from specifications and errors in optical components and, if necessary, convey electronically to robots the data necessary to correct the errors. A device for the practical application of this sensor was built by a group of students for use in the binocular assembly department of the Carl Zeiss combine in Jena. Another group of students has developed a concept for the future use of the sensor, in combination with a precision-positioning device and a robot, for the automatic assembly of binoculars in the combine. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1330 GMT 30 Apr 82 DW]

PCF DAILY INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL

PM051145 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Apr 82 p 11

[Claude Cabanes and Arnaud Spire interview with Hungarian Deputy Premier and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel in Paris: "Gyorgy Aczel Describes Present-Day Hungary" -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] At their last congress the French communists came out in favor of a French brand of socialism. Is it possible to talk of Hungarian socialism?

[Answer] Is it possible to imagine another brand of socialism in France? According to a French saying there is only one love in a thousand forms. In other words there is only one real love. Socialism, for its part, has to be varied to be real.

Our own experience shows that the brand of socialism is always determined by historical and social conditions, by the practical situation. Socialism can be achieved in every country in the world -- provided the conditions for it exist -- but its practical form will differ from one country to the next. The essential thing, at the ideological and theoretical level, is the identical goal and the recognition of general laws. The world of socialism, far from having only one dimension, is extremely varied and has many different colors.

I can only approve of the fact that the French communists spoke at their last congress of a socialism rooted in the French national situation and built on fertile national ground. I do not think there is any point in holding a different view.

After learning from our failures and then from the results of our policy which was restored to the right course, we now think it is natural that we should seek to and give answers to the questions facing us which are drawn from the present-day Hungarian situation. It goes without saying that the socialist development of our society could not follow that of other socialist countries step by step.

No Model

We Hungarian communists do not regard our "Hungarian-style" path as a model which would give good results elsewhere. Nonetheless it would be stupid to ignore the experiences of socialist building and of the international struggle waged for socialism.

People in the West often say that Hungary's domestic policy reflects its national interests, while it takes its cue from the Kremlin in foreign policy. It is illogical to contrast national and international interference. Indeed our attitude coordinated with our allies, is always based on an autonomous decision and, at the same time, is based on our alliance because that is where our national interest lies.

[Question] To what extent are we suffering the crisis of capitalism?

[Answer] It is a general crisis of capitalism. Hungary is not a capitalist country but it has difficulties which are due partly to the capitalist crisis. New words are found for new situations. We talk of the "ripple effect" which, of course, means that we feel the impact of the international economic crisis.

Ours is an open country. In our country foreign trade accounts for at least half of our subsistence and development. In these circumstances Hungary's structure is such that the deterioration in trade due to the world economic situation hits us particularly hard. We need strong economic activity to counterbalance that loss. We are trying to turn those external constraints into advantages. The external crisis should be a stimulus inciting us to speed up the development of socialism. Having said that, there is no crisis in Hungary.

External and Internal Affairs

There are two basic causes for our difficulties. One is undoubtedly the combination of the thromboses in international trade and economic circulation. These have caused us great losses which, in the last 10 years alone, have equalled the material damage of the last war.

The other is the fact that we have reached the threshold of a new phase in our own social and economic life: We must move from extensive development to the period -- more lucid, more rational and more concerned with quality -- of the development of the intensive economy, and we must do so after making good our previous laggardness which is measured not in decades but in centuries.

There is no unemployment in Hungary. We control price changes. Our realistic objective is to safeguard the gains in the sphere of living standards. Nonetheless the manufacturing cost of our products is still too high and many of our goods cannot compete in the world or even meet domestic demands; our export capabilities are developing slowly; we use too much energy, and conservatism often persists in the way people think and in our practice.

The present period is certainly putting us to the test, because we have to renew the internal arrangements of our house. But the house is not dilapidated and in no way threatens to collapse. Quite the reverse: We think we can create a better home than before for our people.

[Question] Every automobile has a brake and an accelerator. What are the brakes and accelerators within Hungarian socialist society which curb or speed up socialist development?

[Answer] To take up the comparison with the automobile I would say that the increase in gasoline prices is already a brake. But the fundamental point is that, together with other European socialist countries, we have reached a stage at which we must move from the phase of extensive development to that of intensive development. That requires a new style of work by the enterprises and institutions as well as by the public authorities and, last but not least, by all the workers.

Previously everything functioned in a very centralized way. Later we moved on to an economic system which functions by incentive and which is highly decentralized. But that transition requires decisionmaking autonomy and local initiative. It requires action and more precise quality work from the individual. In the enterprise it requires a higher degree of organization, greater openness to innovation and more courageous changes. In the public authorities it calls for clearly defined options and, to implement them, for the constant development of the regulatory system and of the thrust of education and training and of cultural processes.

Tensions

Our extensive human resources have been exhausted. There is too much work and not enough workers. Problems stem from the fact that the peasant who was using the scythe and hoe 25 years ago is now driving sophisticated machines. We still lack historical experience in that sphere. We must raise the general level of civilization because a peasant working in conditions close to those of a laboratory research worker cannot return to an unhygienic and uncomfortable dwelling.

The average time in education has increased from 5 years and 2 months to 11 years and 6 months. It must be increased further. Some 96 percent of young people complete 8 years in primary school. Out of that number 93 percent continue their studies. Social tension is caused by the fact that the extension of the time spent in schools has raised the age at which people marry.

All these tasks are much more complicated than those of the first industrialization or the socialist transformation of agriculture. Handling the accelerator well is a fine art. We have to reckon with two curbing influences. First with the less favorable international climate which is characterizing economic relations. The other curb is the internal regressive forces. We are forced to liberate ourselves from old-fashioned customs, ultra-conservatism, fear of innovation, complacency, the refusal to accept responsibility and reasonable risks.

Ten Mission Proprietors

[Question] Can it be said that people are less or more Hungarian since the birth of Socialist Hungary?

[Answer] It is important to know our history. After the Mongol invasion in 1241, then 500 years of Turkish occupation, and then Hapsburg rule, we regarded April 1945 as a real national spring since it brought us the possibility of social liberation and also the possibility of feeling at ease as Hungarians.

It is our present socialism which has "given humanity to human beings and an identity to the Hungarians," as the poet Attila Jozsef once said, and we welcome the fact that the world is finally beginning to have a better image of us. When Hungary is mentioned people no longer think merely of open plains but also of the high quality of our agriculture, and people not only buy brandy from us but also machines, buses and world-ranking sophisticated instruments.

And it is possible to say that this country really is owned by 10 million people. In the previous social context only a limited section of society was considered to be the nation's vital force. Today the vital forces have been extended to the whole working class, the peasants and the intellectuals.

[Question] What role do the churches play in present-day Hungary? What kind of relations are there between the state and churches?

[Answer] Some people in our country write the name God with a capital G and others with a small g. But we all agree on the need to write man with a capital m. There is a consensus between the church and the government on that point. That idea put forward by Janos Kadar clearly expresses the common foundation. It is a fact that believers and nonbelievers, Marxists and Christians coexist in the same world, the same country or the same city; that they work together in the factory, in the fields, at the research institute or the office. Similarly the talent of artists and writers is not distributed according to whether one prays and the other does not. It is also a fact that the scientific concept of the world and religious belief must still coexist for a very long period.

The alliance among the different sections of society, far from being one of silence, is one of dialogue, discussion and the exchange of opinions. Hence the possibility of agreement in action on the crucial questions of the cause of peace and contributing to the people's enrichment and increased well-being. The results benefit all.

[Question] Can people in Hungary paint, write, make films and sing freely?

[Answer] People can sing freely -- and not only in chorus but also solo. We even have world famous soloists. But joking aside, in Hungary you find all the styles, schools and modes of expression which exist in the world and in each branch of art.

The socialist state makes great sacrifices to ensure that culture spreads to the broadest possible spheres. Our cultural influence, which extends far beyond our country's borders, would be inconceivable without creative freedom.

Increasingly Mature

Nonetheless we reject unconditional freedom or, rather, dissolute ways which disregard human values, the education of children and families. Moreover, to the best of my knowledge, West European televisions themselves impose limits on sadism, pornography, obscenity and racism. I am convinced that antihuman art is not art: It may be good business, or political manipulation, but it is certainly not a work of art. And we also reject antisocialist propaganda which emerges here and there under the pretext of art while being fundamentally alien to art.

We respect creative freedom and we offer creative artists the opportunity to publish their works directly. We believe in the selection of values: Our society is becoming increasingly mature in rejecting things which have no value. There are works and values to which we give special support in the form of budget subsidies too, and there are others which we just tolerate. Finally there are some which we ban: the propagation of crimes against peoples and individuals and the spread of violent ideas.

Our country and our people -- and not only our cultural life -- are receptive to France's values. In the past 5 years in Hungary, which has 10 million inhabitants, we have published 217 French books, producing a total of 10 million copies. We regret the fact that, for example, only 13 Hungarian books have been published in France in the same period. Artistic freedom is only made fuller by being open to the world.

[Question] Has the French president's forthcoming visit to Hungary a special significance? Or should it be regarded in the same light as a visit by the leader of another Western power?

[Answer] A French head of state is going to visit our country for the first time in Hungary's history. Of course Napoleon came too -- but without being invited. The path of top-level relations was opened up by Janos Kadar's visit to Paris. We are pleased to be able to welcome to the Hungarian People's Republic a president elected by the left whose government also includes communist ministers. We attach special importance to that fact both for social progress and international peace.

Removing False Pictures

The most reactionary forces in the world are against the pursuit of detente because they do not think the balance is in their favor. In principle, if there is no war psychosis, people are more likely to choose the right path and decide on the basis of their interest. I think that the most valid solution is that of socialism. Peace naturally creates the best conditions for the people's liberation struggles in Africa, South America, Central America and Asia. But also for the development of the process under way in France. After the visits by [French Socialist Party leaders] Lionel Jospin, Pierre Joxe and Michel Rocard, Francois Mitterrand's visit to Hungary can help to remove some false pictures which conceal what real socialism brings to the peoples.

I am convinced that beyond the historic ties woven between our peoples and beyond fellow feeling, the two countries are already finding real and tangible advantages in the vigorous development of their economic and commercial cooperation. Only 4.9 percent of Hungarian exports to the capitalist market go to France -- a country which accounts for only 5.5 percent of Hungarian imports from the capitalist countries. We are aware that Hungary's present role in France's foreign trade is negligible: it only accounts for 0.2 percent.

There are many unexploited possibilities. The presidential visit will be a good opportunity for the French to become better acquainted with our homeland, the results of our work and the new potential for cooperation.

The Detente Gamble

[Question] We are approaching the end of the 20th century. How do you, as leader of a socialist country, view the general situation in the world today?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to say much good about the present world situation. The peoples' anguish and their fear of war, whipped up by those who profit from tension and from arms production, are certainly legitimate. Mankind is capable of destroying itself for the first time in history. But it is also capable of saving itself. I have confidence in mankind's lucidity and in the action of the forces of progress.

I firmly believe that the arms race imposed by the United States in an absurd way -- a race which swallows up energies and materials, deprives the starving of their food and the victims of epidemics of their medicines -- this terrifying prospect of nuclear war will deter any honest person from complicity in an irresponsible adventure. Hungary, like the other real socialist countries, is prepared for detente. Janos Kadar's visit to Bonn is the most recent illustration of that. It is for us a principled option. Moreover our programs and all our domestic reforms rely on detente. My hope for the last 20 years of the century is to achieve a lasting peace so that everybody gains a great deal from it.

LAZAR MEETS WITH COUNTY BORSOD DEPUTIES

LD052340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] At a meeting of deputies from county Borsod Gyorgy Lazar said the administrative practice applied in Kazincbarcika and its environs is an example to be followed. The premier pointed out that the interests of the inhabitants of the city and the villages are well served, and there are incentives to multilateral cooperation. The administrative work helps the development of the settlements near the city, it improves their goods supplies. In return, the agricultural farms ensure better food supplies for the city.

Istvan Kortvelyes, deputy minister of industry, said the chemical industry of Borsod produces a production value of 42 billion forints annually. This is 21 percent of the total for the country. One-third of production is exported. Although the world market situation is not favorable. The Tisza chemical combine closed last year with profits of more than 1.5 billion forints, and the Borsod chemical combine and the north Hungarian chemical works had 500 million forints profits each. This year's prospects also are encouraging. It is intended to advance the development of insecticide manufacture and to increase synthetic materials processing.

597 TRIED FOR 1-3 MAY DISTURBANCES TO DATE

LD051812 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] The trials of those who committed hooligan excesses in the period 1-3 May have been taking place in misdeanour courts yesterday and today in Warsaw and several other towns. So far, 597 trials have taken place; 356 people have been punished with fines; 115 have been sentenced to imprisonment; 26 have been acquitted. A number of other cases have been referred to courts.

Militia Spokesman on Detainees

LD051956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Interview with Maj Witold Zawadzki, press spokesman of the Warsaw militia headquarters, by reporter Andrzej (Siwek) on 5 May in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] During the incidents which took place on Monday in the streets of Warsaw a total of 289 persons were detained. Major, what have been the consequences for those people?

[Answer] Some 18 of the 289 were released immediately following explanations to the effect that they had nothing to do with the demonstrations and that they were there by accident.

As far as the rest is concerned, the largest group was sent or is still being sent today to misdemeanor courts with proposals for their punishment. Some people will be brought to account in court proceedings and preparatory proceedings have been instituted against those people. Those people are the persons who committed active assaults on militia functionaries and who damaged state property to an extent which justifies the institution of legal proceedings against them.

[Question] Trials at the misdemeanor courts took place yesterday and are still taking place today. What penalties have been meted out?

[Answer] Yesterday misdemeanor courts throughout the city examined cases of 81 persons, 3 of whom were sentenced to detention for 2-3 months; and in case there was a suspended sentence. Some 73 persons were fined Z2,000-5,000. Five of the 81 persons were acquitted yesterday. The remaining cases are being examined today.

[Question] What can be said about those people who were detained by militiamen?

[Answer] Their social status and age vary alot. The largest group, 132, is in the 21-30 age bracket. Some 108 are younger than 21. There are some small groups of people older than 30, and 8 who are older than 40. There are 59 pupils who are from general secondary, technical, and vocational schools; there are 17 in this group who are even from primary schools.

Students comprise another group. There are 64 students from various Warsaw establishments of higher education, from the university, the polytechnic, the Academy of Physical Culture, the Academy of Catholic Thelogy, the Central School of Agriculture, and the Academy of Fine Arts.

Another group of 85 are laborers from various enterprises. In addition there are 58 white-collar workers and 20 persons who are unemployed. In the whole group of detainees 51 are not permanent residents of Warsaw.

GDANSK, SZCZECIN REPORT INCIDENTS, RESTRICTIONS

Tricity Restrictions

LD051350 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia: A number of people suffered injuries during the incidents in Gdansk and Gdynia on Monday. Six civilians and eight militia officials are hospitalized. Four hundred and two people have been detained. The vast majority of them are people aged from 17 to 25 years. Only six people are over 45.

The voivodship defense committee has decided to reintroduce the curfew in the tricity (Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot) from 2300 until 0500, as well as a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages in catering establishments. Regulations governing registration are to be more stringent. Moreover, certain people and institutions are to be denied the use of telephones and mechanical vehicles if there are violations of the regulations of martial law, and certain entertainment and cultural events will also be restricted.

Szczecin Report

LD051510 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 5 May82

[Text] Yesterday excesses once again took place in the streets of Szczecin. At approximately 1600 several hundred youth assembled on White Eagle Square and Soldier's Square and then set off toward the city center. Actions took place in several places simultaneously. At one point over 2,000 people participated directly in the occurrences. At approxmiately 1700 one of the groups, which had earlier been dispersed, reached Soldier's Square and attempted to attack the building of the party voivodship committee. Tear gas was used to disperse the aggressors. As a result of this clash 1 street car was destroyed and 1 militia car was damaged on the square. At that point municipal transport was halted. In several points of the city center barricades were made of benches, trash cans and concrete flower pots. The majority of those detained were under the influence of alcohol. Today the first court verdicts for the participants in the occurrences should be handed down.

Szczecin Activities Suspended

LD052044 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Here is a communique. The municipal department of culture and art reports that the activity of all student clubs, entertainment activity in restaurants, houses of culture, clubs and social halls, and the entertainment activity of the Szczecin art agency have been suspended until further notice. The activity of amusements grounds has also been suspended.

Official on Detainees, Curfew

LD052110 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 5 May 82

[Interview with Lt Gustaw (Wilinski), press spokesman of the Szczecin Citizens Militia Headquarters, by unidentified correspondent on 5 May in Szczecin -- recorded]

[Question] Here is Gustaw (Wilinski), press spokesman of the Szczecin Voivodship Citizens' Militia Headquarters. Lieutenant, what is the situation in Szczecin after 2 days of incidents?

[Answer] At the moment Szczecin street are quiet; there are no signs of disturbances. I do not want to predict; (?I do not know what) the afternoon (?is going to be like) because that is difficult (?to determine); we will see.

[Question] Most of these people who participated in the disturbances in Szczecin are pupils, they are young people, aren't they?

[Answer] That is correct. For example, yesterday as a result of militia acitivty we detained a total of 292 persons. And, as an aside, there were 5 aged up to 15; 92 aged 16-18; 55 aged 19-21; and 91 aged up to 30. What is particularly striking is the clearly hooligan nature of these incidents. The young people and children who take part in them treat it in a sense sometimes as sport. It is sport of a dubious and very dangerous nature.

And here is an appeal to parents: Think about it; if anything is happening on the streets, then first of all children should not take part in these incidents or should not be on the streets at all, nor should the parents themselves, because this is not a show, these are not games, this is simply a very dangerous activity striving (?to restore) order on the streets, and this is dangerous for both sides.

I will say that, for example, these young people are using exceptionaly dangerous instruments in the form of stones and bricks. Even yesterday we saw many and undertook many preventive measures against those young people who were walking on roofs, taking apart chimneys, throwing bricks from the roofs and anything else they could drag up there at the intervening militia functionaries. This is not the way, not this way, because this is the quickest way to find oneself before the magistrates, possibly to (?be expelled) from studies, from school, or simply to have difficulties of a different kind.

[Question] What exactly do such young people face?

[Answer] Well, this depends on the kind of crime or misdemeanor that has been committed. From the decree [word indistinct] 46: Whoever takes part or directs action [words indistinct] a strike up to 5 years of deprivation of freedom; in general cases of misdemeanors up to 3 months' detention and a Z5,000 fine. These are the maximum penalities for participants who are found guilty (?under this point) or of another crime under the penal code. [words indistinct] or the misdemeanor code.

[Question] Many people work on night shifts. How are passes obtained?

[Answer] Persons who work on two shifts, or on the third [night] shift, should obtain passes which authorize them to proceed after the curfew. The manager of the work enterprise is obliged to issue the pass; he confirms the details with the appropriate organ of the citizen's Militia.

[Question] That is, simply with the district militia station?

[Answer] That is correct. Those who are exempt from the obligation to hold a permit to proceed in the night hours are employees of emergency and council services in the performance of their duties, functionaries of other groups set up for the protection of order, security and public property, such as the industrial guard, forest guard, nature protection and the Citizens' Militia Volunteer Reserve.

I will also mention those persons who are possibly setting out on an official journey or a private journey. These persons need not have special permits, and these permits are substituted in the case of an official journey by the official journey papers, and in the case of a private journey by a rail or bus ticket purchased earlier, before the curfew.

PRESS CONSIDERS 'ANTISOCIALIST' DISTURBANCES

LD051314 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 5 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers devote much attention to recent events on the streets of Warsaw and other Polish cities. In an article entitled "To Agreement or Nowhere," TRYBUNA LUDU writes, in part:

Overcoming difficulties for many months, we have been advancing toward the most important goal for every patriot: a national rebirth that brings the country out of the socioeconomic crisis. An overwhelming majority of people have heartfelt feelings for the socialist homeland. This majority gives proof of patriotism and what might be called concern for the country's fate by its daily labor. But there are others; these people continue to proclaim the same antisocialist slogans as before. The only difference is that in view of the limited possibilities for propagating these slogans in the country, they are making use of the "good offices" of the Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish. Behind their antisocialist phraseology lies concrete actions -- calls for an organized resistance movement, for breaches of the martial law rules, for setting Pole against Pole, for a fratricidal war.

The chance for Poland and the Poles lies in unity of action in the struggle against the crisis, unity of action in the interests of calm and agreement. To create dissension between Poles and to organize resistance means making Poland weak and of no use to anyone. This is not only an insult to our national dignity, it is also contrary to the country's vital interests. The fact that experienced people in the political arena have used young people and teenagers on this occasion as a cover for their activities leaves a bitter taste in the mouth.

The events of 3 May were the latest form of attacks on the Polish state. And again they failed. Local and foreign enemies of socialism must at last take into account the obvious fact that no one and nothing can stand in the way of a socialist path of Poland's development. The path of the opposition into which they are trying to nudge some of the young people leads nowhere, the author of the article, Jerzy Bielecki, writes in conclusion.

In an article entitled "No Indulgence Toward the Enemies of Socialism," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: Monday's events show that the enemies of socialism have not laid down their arms; that they are prepared to use any incident in order to provoke disorder, to disturb the peace and to disturb the process of normalization, to enflame the situation, and to set all against all, the people against the authorities. It is not difficult to guess what is encourgaing them to take such action and whence percolates the poison of hatred for socialism and the socialist Polish state. The broadcasts of certain foreign radio stations, headed by "Free Europe" are crammed with such hostility-inspiring statements. It is regrettable that the May Day holiday of solidarity of all working people and the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution -- a great act of national accord which was due to serve as the salvation and rebirth of the Polish state -- was used for such purposes. The street disturbances were also provoked at a time when the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was adopting an historic statement on the question of national accord.

The provocators of these excesses should remember that any attempts to whip up hatred, to disturb public order and to interfere with the stabilization process are doomed to failure and will be rebuffed as they deserve to be. There are not and must not be any concessions to the enemies of socialism, concludes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The provoking of street demonstrations in the first days of May was directed primarily against the policy of reconciliation, and thus against the desires and hopes of the vast majority of the people, writes RZECZPOSPOLITA in an article entitled "Responsibility For Poland." We must solve our difficult questions not by the force of destruction and adventurism, but by the force of national thought. The road from the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements to a strong national agreement has already been blocked once because of the absence of responsibility and because of political adventurism. In taking resolute measures, the authorities have not closed this road. On the contrary, they have consistently tried to restore it, counting on gradually building up public support for their actions. This has found expression in the well-known saying: He who is not against us must be for us.

Our country needs agreement as it needs air. All must realize that the activities of those who are continuing to sow anarchy and discord primarily threaten our national interests and our own home, the paper concludes.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT MEETS 5 MAY

LD052110 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- The PUWP CC Secretariat today acquainted itself with the evaluation of the political situation in the country. The Secretariat also adopted a timetable of the implementation of the resolution of the CC 8th plenary meeting.

GLEMP CHAIRS BISHOPS MEETING; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Vatican Reports Communique

LD060558 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] The 184th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland held a session under the chairmanship of Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, 3-4 May 1982 at Jasna Gora in Czestochowa. At the end of the session a communique was issued.

Beginning a prayer from a 15-month jubilee rosary, the bishops asked God for the mercy of a visit to Poland by the Holy Father John Paul II who, in a talk with the father primate on 28 April of this year, expressed once again his ardent wish to come to Jasna Gora on 26 August on account of the historical 600th jubilee of the miraculous image of Our Lady of Czestochowa.

The current situation in our country was the subject of the bishops' animated discussion. The situation was examined with reference to the appeal for social compact [pol ugoda] which was formulated in the communique on the 183rd plenary conference of the Episcopate held in Warsaw 25-26 February 1982. The bishops expressed once again their most profound conviction that such compact is essential as the right way out in the current situation from the depths of the social and economic catastrophe.

With all the greater pain and anxiety about the future of the nation and the state they stated that the new unrest which has shaken the country is delaying social compact, is holding back the steps taken for normalization and is disorientating young people.

The bishops reaffirmed unanimously, we read on in the communique, the need for mutual social trust. Dialogue between the authorities and the community and between groups of the community is a means for renewing this trust.

The church consistently supports talks, insists on their sincerity, and itself without getting involved in politics [word indistinct] talks which serve social calm. Talks aimed at compact cannot be taking place solely within the framework of political parties. Social circles, workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, should take part in them. In talks conceived thus (?there must be) a respect for the rights of human beings and the subjectivity [pol podmiotowoso] of the community which must not be treated as a tool. Trade unions must take a particular part in these talks. Without their voice renewal, especially in the economic and social sphere, cannot be planned well and consistently carried into effect. Constructive talks which must not be postponed [words indistinct] require an atmosphere of calm in the country. This vitally essential calm is a difficult matter. All Poles should know and recognize this. Social calm is created by both citizens and the authorities through prudence in action and modernization in reactions.

The recent statements by representatives of the authorities that the social agreements of August and September 1980 retain their topicality and, moreover, the release of some of those interned and a certain easing of the rigors of martial law on a nationwide scale must be recognized as a step in the right direction. However, the community expects a fulfillment of further assurances made by the authorities, espcecially those which follow the line of the conviction expressed in the proclamation of 13 December 1981 that the suspended trade unions will be able to resume their statutory activity in the interest of working people. The community expects [word indistinct] a further release of internees, amnesty for those sentenced for deeds connected with martial law, magnanimity of the authorities with regard to people in hiding, an end to dismissals on account of trade union affiliation.

The bishops go on to state in the communique that we all need a law-abiding state as a common good. The state will be able to carry out its tasks when it enjoys the support of the community. It will then be possible to start building together according to a jointly worked out program. In overcoming hostility and in striving for compact, reconciliation and national accord the church will not cease to make constant efforts in a spirit of evangelical love for the neighbor and service for the nation.

The bishops received with approval Polish women's appeal made at Jasna Gora on 2 May for overcoming hatred with love.

The conference received with gratitude a declaration of the Holy See of 8 March on certain associations and groupings which are forbidden for priests and which, although they are not in the strict sense of the world political parties, nonetheless through their nature, aims and motives of action are detrimental to the spiritual growth of the church. In light of this order of the Holy See Polish priests cannot belong to the Association of Catholics Caritas.

In the framework of observations and reflections on priestly matters in various dioceses, the bishops state with pain once again that acts of removing crosses are increasing and that a wave of atheism in education is intensifying. This is contrary to the official declarations of the supreme state authorities, to international law and makes people averse to the authorities.

The conference heard reports of the commissions of the Episcopate for liturgy, general pastoral work, pastoral work for working people, Catholic publications, clergy and cathechization, religious mission of laymen, the mass media, ecumenism and a charity commission.

At the end of the session the bishops gave the homeland a pastoral blessing.

Warsaw Report

LD051840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] According to the press bureau of the Polish Episcopate, the 184th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate held a session 3-4 May at Jasna Gora in Czestochowa with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, in the chair.

At the beginning of the session the possibility was discussed of a visit to his homeland by John Paul II, who during his talk with the primate on 28 April again expressed his ardent wish to come to Poland.

The current situation in our country, the communique says, was the subject of animated discussion by the bishops. The situation was examined with reference to the appeal for a social compact [ugoda] which was formulated in the communique on the 183rd plenary conference of the Episcopate held in Warsaw 25-26 February this year.

The bishops again expressed their most profound conviction that such a compact is essential as the right way out at present from the depths of the social and economic catastrophe.

With all the greater pain and anxiety about the future of the nation and the state, they stated that the new unrest which has shaken the country is delaying the social compact and halting the steps taken for normalization and is disorienting young people. The bishops unanimously reaffirmed the need for mutual social trust. A dialogue between the authorities and the community and between social groups constitutes a means for renewing this trust.

GOVERNMENT-EPISCOPATE COMMISSION ON SOCIAL CALM

LD051700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The government and Episcopate joint commission today continued to discuss issues raised at previous sessions, taking into account in particular the situation in the country.

The members of the joint commission unanimously expressed concern for social calm in Poland.

The next session will take place at the beginning of June this year.

TRIAL OF RADIO COMMITTEE PERSONNEL CONTINUES

LD052332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The fifth month of the trial of the former leadership of the Radio and Television Committee has begun. Today, before the voivodship court in Warsaw, Eugeniusz Patyk, former first deputy chairman of the Radio Committee, finished giving evidence. Let us remind you that indictment accuses him of appropriating from the Radio and Television Committee public assets to the value of almost $4 million.

Tomorrow, the third accused, Jerzy Ranbowski, former director general of the Radio Committee, will begin giving evidence.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES PROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION

AU051020 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Apr-2 May 82 pp 1,3,4,6

[Unattributed report: "Discussing the Draft Declaration 'What We Fight For and What Are Our Aims' -- The Likeness of The Party"]

[Summary] On 15 April the SZTANDAR MLODYCH basic party organization discussed the Central Committee draft ideological and programmatic declaration "What We Fight For and What Are Our Aims" in the presence of Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski.

Oskar Bramski, first secretary of the SZTANDAR MLODYCH Basic Party Organization, who was in charge of the discussion, said in his introductory speech that he hoped the discussion would make a contribution to the final shape of the declaration.

"Marian Orzechowski: Recorded words and sentences often acquire a content that is entirely different from that intended by the authors. I would like to tell you above all how the declaration in question was produced and what intentions inspired the party leadership when it decided to draw it up. This explanation will facilitate our discussion.

"The distinctive feature of the present party discussions is the recurring assertion that our party has already had very many programs and declarations, that we suffer from an inflation of programmatic documents and that what we really need is not words but deeds. That is true. We have had very many programs, statements, declarations and assurances, but, unfortunately, we have not been able to back them up and to implement them.

"However, I would like to point out that our movement -- the PZPR -- has not had many such documents like the present ideological and programmatic declaration. Let me recall that the last document that carried the subtitle "declaration" was the declaration adopted by the 1948 unification congress of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party, which means that our present declaration is actually the second attempt in the history of our party -- 34 years after its establishment -- to draw up a document whose purpose would be more than just to declare the plans for the next few years.

"The origins of the declaration are closely connected with the party's situation after 13 December 1981. Let me recall briefly that our party entered martial law in a state of considerable weakness as a result of the attacks by Solidarity, by Solidarity extremists, and as a result of the ineffectiveness of its activities -- actually of the activities of its leadership -- especially after August 1980.

"The party entered martial law in political and ideological disarray. I have here in mind the various orientations and tendencies -- from social democratic through extreme leftists. I have here in mind the problems of the several hundreds of thousands of party members in Solidarity or rather of Solidarity members in party ranks. This was because most of those members did not implement party policy in Solidarity, but continued to implement Solidarity policy within our party.

"Our party -- as a whole -- entered the period of martial law incapable of militant activity. Nevertheless, it entered it as an organized political force. What is more, we should realize that the martial law of 13 December 1981 expressed the resolve of the party as manifested at the fourth and sixth plenums. Of course, we can argue about the political and ideological condition of our party before 13 December, but in view is that the results of the fourth and sixth plenums, the introduction of martial law and the fact that the party did not disintegrate and go to pieces under blows are proofs of its strength. That is why one must not view this issue in an extremist way: 13 December is either proof of the party's weakness or of its strength.

"I stress this because the evaluation that on the one hand, we are weak and incapable of action, that many members have left the party and that the party is incapable of assuming militant action and, on the other, that the party has survived, was the starting point for the party leadership's activities after 13 December 1981. I will divulge no secret -- PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski mentioned this at the seventh party plenum -- when I say that since 13 December there have been quite a few voices or suggestions that our party should be suspended, dissolved, recreated or at least given a new name. All such suggestions have been rejected, and this has been done for two basic reasons.

"One, whatever has been achieved by our society and people since the war is permanently connected with our party's history. That is why the suggestion that the party should be disbanded or that it should assume a new name would be tantamount -- whether we would want it or not -- to accepting the suggestion that the history of our party has been an unbroken stream of errors, distortions, deformations, deviations, departures and so on.

"Two, the other consideration, which is closely linked to the first one, is that the lives, thoughts and actions of the millions and millions of Poles who have remained loyal to our ideals are connected with the history and activities of our party. This is also in the case of those who have left us forever and to whom we have moral and political obligations. All that has induced the party leadership to adopt the strategy of promoting the rebirth of our party -- the PZPR.

"It goes without saying that the leadership of every political movement must be prepared for various situations, must look ahead and must envisage various alternatives of development. However, the primary basic orientation is the rebirth of our party as a Marxist-Leninist party, one that is militant and that implements the workers class' interests in state policy. This formula for promoting the rebirth of the party as the PZPR has been expressed in the saying that has become very widespread: the same party, but not exactly the same. If then our party is to be the PZPR then it must be thoroughly transformed and must become a truly Marxist-Leninist, militant and workers party. That is in fact the complex of issues that led us to the origins of the declaration in question.

"In the initial discussions the party leadership noted that the party is the key to solving the situation and that the armed forces would come and go. That was most clearly stated in the declaration of the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation: The armed forces will be no substitute for the normal mechanisms of democracy; the party is the key to solving the entire situation.

"All those assertions convinced us that it was necessary to publish a document that would define in detail the meaning of the saying 'the same party, but not exactly the same' and would recall the principles on which our movement is based. The historical situation in which all that took place, the period of the struggle to preserve and consolidate power, the atmosphere of direct political confrontation, and the coming 40th anniversary of the Polish Workers Party -- all this leads us perforce to the declaration created by the Polish Workers Party, although the first document that came to mind and whose name was most often mentioned during the discussions was the July manifesto.

"We need a document to match the July manifesto, the people in the party leadership said, one that deals with new social reforms, the construction of a strong socialist state and the rebirth of socialist principles. We have studied other programmatic documents of our movement and the 1956 programmatic documents drawn up by the Hungarian communists.

That is why the need to explain in detail the statement 'the same party, but not exactly the same' and to return to the sources and principles of our movement was the crucial premise for the origins of the declaration in question.

"Another premise is connected with the Ninth Party Congress. Since 13 December the entire party has been faced with the acute issue of our attitude to the Ninth Congress achievements. Do we confirm the congress resolutions? Do we recognize them as valid and enduring? Or do we make nothing of them and regard them merely as a historical event? Do we regard them as just a historical event because the present situation is different, and is it necessary to look for new programmatic solutions?

"Various views have been expressed in the discussions on that subject. Some of them -- on the periphery of the party -- asserted that the Ninth Congress resolution was conducive to the restoration of capitalism, indicated submission to the influence of revisionism and social democracy and so on. Having taken all that into account, the party leadership resolutely decided that the Ninth Congress resolutions were valid for the entire party, not only because -- in line with the statute -- they can be changed only by the 10th Party Congress, but primarily because the basic elements of socialist renewal confirmed by the Ninth Congress continue to retain their virtues, even though new conditions have emerged, and, what is more, are acquiring a full luster.

"All the same, we realized at the same time that much had changed in Poland between the Ninth Congress and 13 December 1981 and since that date. Our society, the setup of political forces and the party itself have changed. It was necessary to draw conclusions from that.

"What basic elements were produced by that period? I would like to draw attention to some main trends, although there are many of them. The issue of social justice acquires special significance. When we discussed how the party could regain its credibility among the working masses and to what extent our party's leading role may become social necessity, we arrrived at the conclusion that the crucial issue is for the party to become a party fighting for social justice. This is a slogan on which the workers movement is based. After all, our movement came about precisely because there was a need to fight against social wrongs. And it has been precisely that slogan -- the slogan of social justice -- that has most often been deformed. The issue of social justice acquires particular significance under the conditions of shortages of material goods; it has become the focus of party activities and has been stressed more than any other issue by the declaration in question. Nevertheless, what the declaration briefly states on that subject constitutes a certain qualitative change in the formulations contained in the ninth congress resolutions.

"Another important issue that has in a way asserted its importance since 13 December 1981 is the patriotic, national nature of our party. How to prevent misunderstanding on this score? The antisocialist forces have adopted a very favorable platform of the struggle against the party in that they have tried by all means to breathe life into the old anticommunist thesis that the Marxist party, the communist party, is a creation that is alien to Polish national culture and traditions, that it is rooted in alien and not in Polish soil. They have invented nothing new because the thesis in question was in circulation on Polish territories most probably as early as 1878, when the first socialists made their appearance. The bourgeois press evaluated Warynski and the first socialists in precisely such a way -- as agents of foreign interests who wanted to sow foreign ideas on Polish soil. That is why we must restore the full luster to the statement that, representing the interests of the workers class, the party represents the best conceived interests of the people and that it is thoroughly patriotic and thoroughly national.

"Another issue that had to be settled in a different light since 13 December was the issue of the strong state that is the basic material-technical condition for implementing programmatic decisions. This was not a return to the old thesis about the state as the Polish people's supreme value. Nor was this an attempt to revive the Hegelian idea of the state as a value in itself. The point was to recall a certain truth, namely, that if the state is to fulfill its instrumental functions it must be a strong state, one that rests on certain legal foundations and possesses all the material resources to ensure that these legal foundations are observed.

"Finally, the declaration in question is to be a document that would enable a party member to give unambiguous answers to the number of questions: Are the aims of the party my aims? Do I identify myself with them? Do I approve of them? If so, am I ready to assume the duties involved in implementing them? If so, am I ready to accept the sacrifices that the rigors of party membership pose on me?

"That issue continues to give rise to the greatest disputes during the discussions of the declaration. The chapter in question is entitled 'Our Party.' Just before the draft was published, the demand was made in various forms that the criteria of party integrity should be tightened, should be unambiguous and should also enable party organizations to answer the question whether their members can be party members or not. I must say that this effort to closely define the criterion of party integrity continues to be intense.

"The discussions indicate that the criteria contained in the declaration are so tight that they please only unusual people. Nevertheless, there are some persons, especially those in workers organizations, who insist that the criteria of party membership should be even tighter and should be enriched by the typical code of morality professed by party members. Without going into the evaluation of the individual formulations it should be stressed that in a way the declaration represents a likeness, a photograph of the party. We must bear this in mind. We could also say that the declaration is, as the discussions have indicated, a catalyst of party members' true attitudes and views. It is also a typical test paper that shows how far removed we are from the ideological and political consolidation of our ranks and how apparently simple and unambiguous issues, which belong to the primary canon of our party and movement, evoke varied and contrary reactions. This is so, for example, in the case of the evaluation of the sources of our crisis, the evaluation of the past period, the attitude toward social transformations in rural areas, toward the church and toward young people. That is why I would like to stress against the background of this that it is impossible to draw up a document that would meet with general approval. This is absolutely out of the question.

"At the same time, we should realize that the appearance of various attitudes and views concerning the crucial issues of our movement and its present and future makes it possible to consolidate it and to draw up a document that will be yet another stride along the road of the party's ideological and political consolidation. As I said at the seventh plenum and other meetings, it would be ideal for the plenum that will examine the draft declaration to adopt it in another version and to label, it, with every conviction, with the subtitle: 'The Ideological-Programmatic Declaration of the PZPR' and not of the Central Committee. Only in such a case will the declaration fulfill its role."

Andrzej Roginski: All party members should be members of the basic party organizations.

"Marian Orzechowski: The Politburo has already made a decision on this issue."

Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: As a journalist who deals with party issues I experience very considerable difficulties in propagating the draft declaration.

"Marian Orzechowski: The declaration should not be propagated. That is the basic error. What should be done is to attract those who are convinced that such a document is unnecessary."

Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: I am disappointed by the declaration. Its 16 pages deal with all aspects of state life, but not with all aspects of party life.

Jerzy Godula: What will be done to see that the declaration is a declaration of the entire party and not of the Central Committee?

Wladyslaw Bielec: Not even the best declaration will appeal to society if it is not preceded by the measures to make it credible.

Renata Leska: I would like to ask how far rightist and leftist deviations help to destroy the party and how far creative searches and discussions help it to develop.

Jerzy Oseka: Society should be convinced that precisely the party is capable of presenting to all our people a vision of development that is consistent with their aspirations.

Wojciech Koczanowicz: We must once again tell our society what socialism means to us, recall the humanist values we are fighting for and present our vision of the future.

Wlademar Mickiewicz: The declaration and the party leadership state that there is no return to the situation before August 1980 and before 13 December. Well, then, what next?

"Marian Orzechowski: Such discussions as ours continue to take place in thousands and thousands of party organizations. I tell you this as an excuse that I will not answer all your questions, especially the question about the final shape of the declaration. That will be possible only when we have collected all the materials summing up the general party discussions. It is also hard to say what aspects of those discussions will find their way into the final draft.

"Regardless of all the shortcomings of the draft -- readers and participants in the discussions and the authors of the declaration are all aware of these shortcomings -- the draft has fulfilled its role. You have confirmed this. It has given rise to a discussion such as our party has not seen for a long time. It has truly involved all party organizations and has stimulated an enormous party intellect rooted in our organization. Viewed in this way, the draft declaration has certainly fulfilled its role. I would like to encourage you not to limit yourselves to just criticizing the draft and to pointing out that that this or that is not as it should be and that certain things smack too much of verbosity or are clumsy and superficial. I would like to encourage you to draw up such a document. We have such drafts from the workers organizations in Lodz. They, too, would provoke stormy discussions as the draft we have discussed here has. That is an extremely valuable method of conduct and action.

"A few words about the nature of the draft declaration. In its present shape we treat it as an internal party document. It will soon be 2 years since August 1980, but in all that time we have had no internal party discussion that would be our own affair. It is true that whatever we do concerns not only us -- the party -- but all our people as well. Nevertheless, we are a party that is governed by its own laws and we are a certain organism within the large social microorganism represented by the Polish people. We have our own affairs which we would not like to conceal from our society, but which we should discuss among ourselves in the first place and, at a certain stage, treat as our own affairs. The discussion on the declaration has been just so designed. That is why TRYBUNA LUDU did not publish the text of the declaration. This text has appeared as a separate brochure. It is true that some dailies have published it in their columns, but this was against instructions. And although the several hundred thousands of published copies have deprived the declaration of its internal party nature, we still would like to treat it precisely as an internal party issue for the sake of party hygiene. We wanted in this way to free ourselves from certain external pressures produced by the feeling that whatever we do and say is looked on and witnessed by everyone. The second stage, when the internal party discussion is over, will be more public in character.

"The declaration and the program: People generally complain that the declaration does not provide specific answers to questions and does not state what should be done and how. However, we should bear in mind that it is an ideological-programmatic declaration, which defines certain aims and, at the most, gives an outline of the strategy for implementing these aims, without precisely stating the tactics, deadlines and resources.

"The section of the declaration on young people: You can make various observations on that section. The discussion on it has been very stormy and began with strategy. While proceeding from many possible formulations, we have tried to avoid those that saw young people as objects of our work. We have mainly stressed young people's character as agents. We have stressed that by participating in political life young people can realize their aspirations and plans. Although small, this section will be developed by the Ninth Central Committee Plenum into an entire program concerning young people.

"I have said that even the best declaration would not now meet with one's full understanding because people want action above all. You should know that even a declaration written and constructed in the most clumsy terms will be recognized as the finest ever if only its aims are truly implemented. If party members and all our people see in a few months' time or within a year that the aims of the declaration are being implemented and that words are matched by deeds, they will compare it to the July Manifesto.

I have no doubts on that score.

"We have mentioned the declaration of the Polish Workers Party and of the July Manifesto, but at that time the party was not burdened with the ballast it is burdened with now. At that time the party was forward looking, but we have to constantly look over our shoulders. There is no other way. Terms such as democracy, people's power, the people's state, legality and culture development had at that time the virtues of novelty and freshness and each of them contained an enormous load of revolutionary elan. And today? These terms have been devalued in the same way as the term socialism, the meaning of which is for some sections of our society different from the meaning in the old days. Research has shown that people treat differently the term socialism and the elements it is composed of. Those who reject socialism approve, at the same time, social justice, equal opportunities, the ownership of production means and so on.

"People want to give new names to our old aims, but we will be unable to find such names. However, a certain lesson can be drawn from this. The discussion on the declaration has reaffirmed: We must not abuse the words that have been devalued. We must describe them and indicate what their substance is. We must restore old terms to their former luster through a long-term process of social education. Journalists have a tremendous role to play in this regard, although they themselves contribute to the consolidation of certain intellectual cliches and stereotypes. After all, it is much easier to write down 'Marxism-Leninism' than to accurately describe the elements of this term. The thing is that devalued words must acquire their proper luster and substance.

"The postulate of unambiguity: During all discussions people continue to stress that the formulations of the declaration should be clear and precise and that they should not leave any leeway for various interpretations. This is a very profound wish, but, unfortunately, it is a utopian wish because we are ourselves ambiguous. We interpret the same words in different ways."

Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: While fighting for its position, the party must imbue old terms with new contents -- that is, define the meaning of socialism.

"Marian Orzechowski: I am absolutely at one with you on this. Terms such as socialism, people's power, opportunists and revisionists must be defined anew. Various people in our party give various meanings to socialism. That is why we should interpret it in our Marxist way.

"Referring to Comrade Naleszkiewicz's earlier remarks on our present basic problem, I will briefly state that the danger to the party begins just when a virtue is made of those 100-hectare farms, of those boutiques populated by young specialists and of whatever is now just a temporary economic necessity. That danger also begins when we shore up all this by the ideological statement that all of those things are permanent elements of Polish socialism. This is precisely your interpretation, but my personal intepretation is different. Please just take note of the fact that it is for the first time for many years that we speak of farming the way we speak of it in the declaration. The party states outright that its aim is to build socialism in urban and rural areas.

Of course, this will acquire much greater significance and unambiguity if we define the term socialism. But the very statement that it is the duty of party members to foster in urban and rural areas the idea of cooperativeness and to link farming to socialism -- this is the mapping out of that strategic aim.

"In principle, the declaration is unable to cover all the affairs of the party. The participants in our discussion have stressed that the declaration must be a more partylike document and, on the other hand, that it must concern to a greater extent all social problems. Personally, I am for expanding that part of the declaration that concerns our party. Perhaps we should compress and explain in greater detail the aims contained in the chapters entitled 'Wither Are We Going?' and 'Our State' and refer to the Ninth Congress resolution.

"The crisis and the issue of responsibility: It has not been possible to analyze the reasons for our crisis in the declaration because the crisis commission appointed by the Ninth Party Congress is still at work and has produced nothing as yet. We are honest about this: What the commission produces will be presented to the entire party. After all, at present we do not know what specific conclusions the commission will arrive at. In the first version [of the declaration] we devoted two pages to that subject, but, following a discussion, we gave up the whole thing because one of the items -- the one concerning the policy of the party leadership after August 1980 -- requires a very precise definition and very exhausting discussions.

"There were many questions and observations on guarantees. At one of its sessions the Politburo decided that all members of the party leadership -- all members with functions -- must belong to basic party organizations outside of the Central Committee and have to actively participate in these organizations' activities.

"There was a question about the procedure of the work concerning the declaration. All the voivodship committees continue to collect their local materials and will supply the Central Committee with summaries of these materials, which, as well as the materials sent in by various organizations, will be processed by a team of scientists. The general directive is: all the postulates that have been made during the discussions on the declaration will be recorded and those earmarked for implementation will be included in the text of the declaration and those concerning improvements in party work will be sent to the appropriate party departments and levels. The Politburo takes the view that the results of the discussions should be presented to the entire party because only then will these discussions have made sense and produced the desired results.

"There is no return to the situation before August 1980 and to that before 13 December 1981. What does this mean? This is actually a cliche. I must say that I have already encouraged the journalists to write something on this subject and that not only our party members, but also foreign communists continue to ask me questions about it.

"Putting the issue in that way is a great simplification. This is because I take the view that it is possible to return to many experiences before August 1980 and before 13 December 1981. After all, the entire concept of renewal as formulated by the Ninth Party Congress is also a component part of the situation before 13 December. That is why it is necessary to accurately state to what there is no return. There is no return to demolishing the state structures, to political pluralism and so on.

"And what is it that we must not return to, concerning the situation before August 1980? We must not return to those technocratic deformations of socialism and to that concept of development in which man disappears as a point of reference, in which socialism means no more than socialized means of production and in which policy is just manipulation. STill, there is a return to many things connected with the development of the state-church relations, with cultural policy and so on. I could repeat my appeal, and you should also try to answer this question in your daily. [sentence as published] This is also important from the viewpoint of education and is crucial for young people. It teaches us that the process of history is not only negation, but continuation as well. Rejecting the one means approving the other.

"Deviations and creative searchings: The declaration tries to answer this question. Creative searchings? Yes, but within the party, within the statute. Of course, revisionist deviations are destructive for the party because they push us off the road of our march. Actually, such deviations denote negating the basic principles of Marxism and Leninism. Further, dogmatic or extreme leftwing deviations lead to petrification of the principles of Marxism and prevent them from being creatively applied in specific situations.

"However, it seems to me that we frequently use these terms, especially revisionist and dogmatic deviations, in a way that enobles those whom we call revisionists or dogmatists. We do so because both revisionism and dogmatism constitute certain attitudes presupposing the knowledge of theory. In order to revise or petrify theory you must have a perfect knowledge of it. From the situation observed in our party, I assume that very often we qualify common intellectual primitivism as dogmatism and the lack of any principle and clinging to modern terms and to modern little theories as revisionism. Of course, this does not mean that we have never had revisionists and dogmatists in our country, but the thing is that it is primitivism that we encounter most often. However, this is a subject for another discussion. By the way, the work plans of the Ideological Commission prior to 13 December include a discussion on the nature of revisionism and dogmatism. I think we should return to this subject."

Oskar Bramski: the declaration should devote more space to the powers of basic party organizations in implementing their statutory duties.

"Marian Orzechowski: I agree with you. The [party] statute is very detailed on this subject, but perhaps it is true that it is more concerned with duties than powers. Party organizations should fight for their rights. If you think that the fourth and sixth plenum resolutions are being violated and ignored, there is nothing to stop you from saying so all the way up to appealing to a plenum itself. Party organizations must not feel helpless and frustrated."

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD052212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today chaired a meeting of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk also participated in the meeting. The Sociopolitical Committee examined a draft program prepared by an interministerial team regarding improving the quality of life.

The committee stated that full implementation of all the activities suggested in the program will be possible after achieving an improvement in the state of the country's economy. The stabilization and the livening up of the economy is, to a large extent, determined by the active participation of young people.

The committee assessed as most important the perfecting of the connections between the spheres of education and employment. To reach this aim it is necessary to evaluate to what extent the development of the education system should be connected with specific needs of employment and to what extent it should realize social aspirations. It is equally important to create and to strengthen the motivating role of earnings in the release of initiatives and enterprising ideas of young employees. At the same time one should adopt a principle that professional knowledge, quality, and work productivity are the fundamental criteria for promotion.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FOOD PROBLEMS

LD052246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] At a session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers today the problem of stocks of grain crops, nutritive fodder and meat in the current year were discussed.

It was determined that despite last year's good harvest the level of procurement is lower than that projected. In consequence, a very precise distribution of grain stocks and their allocation for the most important targets, that is for consumption by population, is necessary. The way to increase self-sufficiency in agriculture will be to prepare a detailed balance of grain crops, fodder and meat in the economic year 1982-83. Wastage of food should also be countered. This will be served, among other things, by the decision to permit the purchase of flour and cereals with coupons during a quarter-year and not only in a given month. This should counteract the unnecessary accumulation of grain products in households.

Next, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers reviewed the problems of better utilization of the national raw material base, with the aim of limiting the import of those raw materials which we posses. The possibilities of setting up the production of national raw materials, with the participation of our partners from other socialist countries as well as Polonian firms, will also be utilized.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers also reviewed the matter of using suspended investments. Decisions on handing over suspended investments for new purposes will be made, as was determined, by the interested enterprises on the basis of mutual agreements, including bidding. The decisions should be made by the end of the year.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EVASION OF RATIONING

LD052332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] PAP publishes an extensive interview with First Deputy Minister of Internal Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec. The minister said the market situation, which is slowly stabilizing, may nonetheless falter because of the nonobservance of the principles of rationed sales.

On one hand the regional authorities apply their own ration regulations, while on the other hand many goods are put on sale outside the ration system, goods which -- although their supply is high at present -- will be in short supply in the coming months. This concerns meat and butter. The minister announced that this year there is no chance of importing butter; he also announced that rationing of margarine will be maintained and the rationing of cigarettes will be cancelled.

MESSNER, OTHERS ATTEND KATOWICE PZPR PLENUM

LD052236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee assembled today at a plenary session. The session chaired by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee, dealt with the tasks of party echelons and organizations arising from the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution for overcoming the crisis and consistent implementation of the economic reform.

The plenum was attended by Jerzy Romanik, member of the Politburo and a miner from the Sienienowice coalmine; and Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Both in the report by the voivodship committee executive and in the discussion it was pointed out that the new principles of the functioning of the economy require a change in the style of party work and especially in the control of the resolutions adopted. This requires that meetings be held frequently between representatives of party leadership and working people.

Marian Wozniak, who took part in the plenum debates, stated that the economic reform, whose implementation constitutes the execution of the ninth congress resolution, is associated in the feelings of the community with a hope for overcoming the crisis. These expectations, despite the fact that many sectors of the economy have not been prepared for the implementation of the reform, must not be disappointed by the party, Marian Wozniak said.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE VISITING GREECE 4-5 MAY

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU051032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 5 May 82

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's toast at 4 May dinner given for him in Athens by President Konstandinos Karamanlis]

[Text] Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- The visit we are paying to Greece today is a new expression of the fine relations between the two countries and peoples, of the mutual wish to cooperate ever more extensively and raise their traditional relations of friendship and collaboration onto new stages, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in the toast he proposed at the dinner President Konstandinos Karamanlis gave in his honor in the evening of May 4.

Noting that during the reciprocal visits and the talks conducted in Athens and Bucharest friendly, sincere and lasting personal links were established that have always played an important role in the development of the Romanian-Hellenic cooperation and collaboration. the speaker showed that in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings reached on those occasions, political contacts had intensified, commercial exchanges -- the volume of which rose 2.5 times or so over 1976-1981 -- had increased, economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation had expanded.

Romania's and Greece's growing economic, technical and scientific potential provided further possibilities of expanding this collaboration for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of international collaboration and peace, the Romanian head of state said.

As neighbor and friendly countries situation in the same geographical area, Romania and Greece naturally share many interests, he further showed, saying that both countries were deeply interested in active cooperation to promote a political climate of confidence, detente and broad collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, allowing them -- as well as the other peoples -- to channel their efforts towards economic and social progress in conditions of peace and security.

Expressing deep concern over the current international situation, which continued to be particularly complex and contradictory, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We are in a stage of deep-going world transformations, a stage in which a new balance is being achieved among states and groups of states. Until this balance is built we can expect new clashes, new states of tension in international life. The steadily deepening world economic crisis -- which virtually affects all countries -- as well as the arms race deteriorate the international situation even more, posing tremendous dangers to the peoples' security and independence, to the whole mankind's peace.

Under the current circumstances -- when the cardinal question of the epoch we live in is that of peace or war -- it is more necessary than ever before that the peoples rally their efforts and cooperate ever more closely to halt the mounting of international tension, resume and continue the policy of detente and peace.

Just like Greece, Romania gives particular attention to the situation on the continent. We are resolved to make all efforts so that when the Madrid meeting resumes it should proceed with positive results, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, to the ensurance of the continuity of the process of collaboration and security in Europe.

Starting from the fact that huge amounts of destructive weapons have been stockpiled on our continent, Romania militates firmly for the halting of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and the passage to the withdrawal of the ones in place, for the definitive liquidation of nuclear arms from Europe and the gradual reduction of all armaments under effective international control.

Pointing out that Romania pays special attention to the situation in the Balkans, the Romanian head of state said: We declare for the negotiated settlement of all outstanding issues among the countries in the area, for the development of collaboration and good neighborliness, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence, free of nuclear weapons. I would like to mention that Romania has no problem, of any kind, with any Balkan state. She has good, cooperative relations with all these states. We consider that efforts should be intensified for a just and durable negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question starting form the need to ensure that country's independence, security and territorial integrity, the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities. Romania considers that the necessary conditions exist for the organization of a Balkan summit to discuss ways and modalities of solving the existing questions, strengthening confidence, collaboration and peace. This will undoubtedly do down as an important and positive moment in the life of the whole continent.

The interests of the peoples' peace and security require that the ways of arms and military confrontations be renounced, President Nicolae Ceausescu said reiterating his conviction that there was no question -- no matter how difficult it may seem -- that could not be solved peacefully if each people's right to free and independent development without any outside immixture were the starting point.

Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need for halting the arms race and passing to palpable measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, showing that Romania gave particular attention to the forthcoming United Nations organization session on disarmament and wished to fully contribute to the making of decisions and taking of concrete measures. He also considered that more energetic efforts should be made to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order.

Highlighting the need for enhancing the role and contribution of the United Nations Organization, of other international organizations, to solving the questions in today's world with the equal participation of all states, no matter their size or social system, the Romanian head of state noted with satisfaction the good collaboration between Romania and the Hellenic Republic in the United Nations Organization and other international bodies. I express my conviction that this cooperation will further develop in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of detente and peace in the world, In concluding, I would like to express my confidence and wish that this visit, too, the talks with you, Mr President, should contribute to the further development of the relations between our countries, as well as to the strengthening of collaboration and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over, President Nicolae Ceausescu said at the end of his toast.

Greek Premier Hosts Lunch

AU051844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, May 5, the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his wife, MMe Margareta Papandreou, gave a lunch in honour of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

Before the lunch, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and MMe Margareta Papandreou. The lunch was attended by Ioannis Alevras, president of the parliament, and his wife, Apostolos Lazaris, minister of economic coordination, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs, and other Hellenic officials. The officials accompanying Romania's president were also present.

During the lunch, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou continued their dialogue on questions related to the further development of the manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece. They also proposed toasts.

The lunch passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship characteristic of all moments in the new Romanian-Hellenic top-level dialogue.

Ceausescu Toasts Greek Premier

AU051848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 5 May 82

[Report on toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 5 May lunch given in his honor by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens]

[Text] Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- Proposing a toast during the lunch the Hellenic premier and his wife gave on May 5 in honour of the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people, President Nicoale Ceausescu expressed his joy at having met, this time in Athens, with Andreas Papandreou, now prime minister, and said: We have welcomed with joy your option for development along the road of the socialist society. Of course, we understand that this starts from the specific of Greece and from its questions, that the passage of one country or another, in one form or another, onto the road of socialism can only be achieved while account is taken of the specific conditions and realities in the respective country.

Showing that during the talks with the Hellenic premier on questions related to the collaboration between the two countries many common conclusions had been reached and that a joint document on long-term economic and technical-scientific collaboration would be signed during the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed the Romanian-Hellenic relations as very good. Pointing out that those relations were grounded on the long-standing, traditional links between the two peoples and showing that no matter the circumstances they should cooperate, develop collaboration and work together, Nicolae Ceausescu said: Our peoples have always understood that their cooperation and collaboration served their mutual interests and were not directed against others but, on the contrary, served the interests of collaboration and friendship with others. That is why I am convinced that you and your government will work so that the relations between our peoples should acquire further dimensions on all planes. This meets the interests of the two peoples, of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Referring to the deep-going changes in the world today, to the fact that we live in a epoch of particular tension, Nicolae Ceausescu said: Romania has always supported the struggle for national independence considering that each people has the right to live freely and independently.

Pointing out that the policy of force, of the spheres of influence, of interference in other states' affairs continues, that the various conflicts that had occurred or were under way in different parts of the world -- starting with the nearest zone, the Middle East -- had broken out easy and had lasted a long time and their settlement was very difficult, that further questions -- the Cyprus question included -- cropped up constantly, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Obviously, these events should not have occurred and Cyprus' independence should have been respected. All this proves that everything possible should be done so that force should not be resorted to, that interstate issues should be solved by negotiations alone, no matter how hard these negotiations might be.

Considering that everything possible should have been done for a negotiated solution of the questions between Argentina and Great Britain -- although it is Argentina's right to claim its territories occupied in the past -- he expressed his hope that a sense of reason and responsibility would be shown by all sides so as to halt the fights and achieve a political solution to that problem.

It is in this way that Romania approaches the settlement of interstate differences, divergencies and questions, the Romanian leader said and added: We make a radical difference between the struggle for national liberation and the settlement of some interstate questions. In this respect, too, we have reached an understanding during the talks we conducted today.

Pointing out that serious dangers existed in Europe as well, that a huge atomic military arsenal already existed, that the deployment and development of medium-range missiles would enhance the danger of destroying Europe, Nicolae Ceausescu insisted on the need for halting the emplacement and development of those missiles, for completely withdrawing and destroying the ones in place, for building a nuclear-free Europe.

In general, he said, we must work for disarmament on a world plane. But the most serious dangers today are those in Europe. The European peoples must accord on the renunciation of intermediate-range missiles.

Considering that the conferences started in Helsinki should be continued, that a conference on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe should be convened, Nicolae Ceausescu declared for the achievement of unity among European countries on the basis of respect for social system and national independence, all while starting from mutual interests, from the necessity that the European nations should live independently, cooperate for their progress, for peace throughout the world.

Approaching questions related to underdevelopment and showing that Romania sided with those who fight to ensure their independent development, the Romanian head of state pointed out that in that respect, too, notwithstanding the fruitless negotiations conducted so far, he was for a negotiated solution between the rich and the poor. He considered that it was possible to reach certain understandings showing that unless that happened a wide-ranging confrontation between the rich and the poor was inevitable.

Showing that the ample movements for peace in Europe, in which the Romanian people participated with all its forces, proved that the European peoples understood that they could halt nuclear arming and ensure peace, Nicolae Ceausescu said: Indeed, there are big, small and medium-sized countries but the many stand for a powerful force and the great must take them into consideration. If the peoples of the small and medium-sized countries work in unity they can determine a lasting peace, grounded on independence and collaboration.

Emphasizing that a zone free of nuclear weapons should be built in the Balkans, linked to other denuclearized zones in Europe, as a step towards a Europe and a world without nuclear armament, he stated: There are problems among some Balkan countries but their interests meet in strengthening collaboration, in a policy of peace. I think that the problems between Greece and Turkey should be solved on the basis of good neighbourhood, of mutual respect for independence, of non-interference in internal affairs which should ensure a lasting collaboration. In my opinion, such a solution to these questions is possible just as a political settlement in Cyprus is possible. The two communities in Cyprus should actively participate in this settlement, in the negotiations to this end. No solution is possible in Cyprus unless it is agreed to by the population in Cyprus, by the Greek and Turkish communities. They lived in friendship and they should further do so, and take action to overcome the problems which occurred under certain circumstances. We consider it is possible and in the interests of Greece and of Turkey, just as of the Balkan countries, particularly of the people in Cyprus, that a political settlement should be reached.

Expressing his hope that new forms of collaboration would be reached in the Balkans, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We think of a conference of the heads of state and governments. We understand that the road to it is long, but any road starts with a first step. We must take this first step courageously since it meets our peoples' aspirations and requirements for a peaceful life.

In concluding his toast, the Romanian president expressed his hope that the governments of Romania and Greece would cooperate so as to make an active contribution to consolidating and developing the friendship and collaboration between the two peoples, as well as to the general cause of collaboration, peace and national independence in the Balkans and the world over.

NICU CEAUSESCU TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES MINISTERS

AU051809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Manila, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- During his visit to the Philippines, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] had interviews with Sylvia Montes, minister of social services and development, Blas Ople, minister of labour, and (Arturo Tanchanco), administrator of the National Nutrition Authority.

During the talks, questions were approached related to bilateral collaboration and possibilities of expanding and diversifying the relations between Romania and the Philippines.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON PLANS FOR PLENUM, CONGRESS

LD052300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- An expanded session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Dusan Dragosavac. Members of the SFRY Presidency and other high-ranking federal officials took part in the meeting. In the context of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, the topical political and socioeconomic situation in the country was discussed. The Presidium decided that the next LCY Central Committee session will be held 21 May 1982, and that a discussion will take place on the starting points of the long term economic stabilization program. At the session a decision was taken on inviting representatives of foreign parties and movements to the 12th LCY Congress.

MAY DAY PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY LCY, OTHER GROUPS

AU051106 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr, 1-2 May 82 p 1

[Text of the May Day proclamation issued by the Yugoslav sociopolitical organizations]

[Text] We wish a happy May Day, international holiday of labor, to the workers class, all working people and citizens, veterans of the national liberation war, men and officers of our army, members of the security organs, and to the united peoples and nationalities of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned homeland:

With their work and creativity the working people and citizens have achieved important results in developing social relations based on the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, in strengthening the role of the workers class as the ruling social force. This has made possible the further development of the country's production forces, a technical-technological modernization of the economy, a strengthening of social security and health care of citizens, the achievement of new scopes in science, education and culture and the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The organized socialist forces led by the LCY, standing firmly on Tito's road, are achieving new stages in the development of socioeconomic relations on the bases of social ownership and the political system of socialist self-management.

Work

We are determined and united in the workers class, activity for the more rapid development and assertion of socialist self-management as the basic production relationship, for self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources and for a free exchange of labor on the principles of income, for self-managing planning, for distribution according to work, along with a better valuation of production and creative work and work under difficult conditions, for a class solidarity of associated producers, for the development of the delegate system and a consistent implementation of the principle of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, for the community of freely associated producers, for Tito's vision of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia as a community of united peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights.

Congresses

The mass response of millions of self-managers in the third delegate elections for new delegations and delegates of the assemblies of the self-managing interest communities has confirmed the awareness of and orientation of the working people and citizens toward overall social development on the socialist self-managing foundations, for the equality, brotherhood and unity and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities, for the defense and protection of the achievements of the revolution.

The 12th LCY Congress, the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces, the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as the forthcoming congresses of the Trade Unions Federation, the Socialist Youth Federation and the Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War, will provide a new working and creative impetus for communists and all working people and citizens.

Marking the 90th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's birth and the 45th anniversary of his taking over the party's leadership, the congresses and conferences will express our determination to constantly work in the direction of expanding the self-managing rights and freedoms of the working people and citizens and the peoples and nationalities and their equality.

Consistent with Tito's policy of nonalignment, Socialist Yugoslavia will continue to make energetic efforts toward a relaxation of tension and strengthening of peace-loving and equitable cooperation among peoples and countries, against a bloc division of the world, the practice of resolving conflicts by arms, against all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We will always be in solidarity with the revolutionary and liberation movements and forces. We will oppose every attack on the freedom and independence of peoples, the policy of force, blackmail, pressures and domination in international relations. Also at the seventh nonaligned summit meeting, Yugoslavia will make consistent efforts to preserve the authentic principles of nonalignment and to establish a new economic system in the world.

Determination

In facing difficulties in the material and social development and resistance on the self-managing road, we will resolutely wage a struggle against various technocratic, bureaucratic, liberalistic, nationalistic and other antiself-managing tendencies and phenoemna and their proponents. We will unwaveringly and energetically settle accounts with all enemies of our socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

It is only with a stubborn struggle to realize social and economic stabilization that we will ensure better conditions of life and work for the working people and citizens, a greater and more quality production, an increase in productivity and income, a greater involvement of the society's professional creative potential, a more rapid employment of young cadres and the strengthening of the defensive-protection organization of the society.

There are no unsurmountable difficulties and obstacles for our workers class, all working people and citizens. Under the leadership of the League of Communists, loyal to the achievements of our revolution and to Tito's revolutionary work, we are unitedly embarking on new working victories, for a better and happier life, for freedom and dignity of man, for brotherhood and unity, for national equality and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities of our socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Happy May Day!

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee

The SAWPY Federal Conference

The Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation

The Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia

The Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM STAND ON DISARMAMENT, PEACE

LD060146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 5 May82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At its last session the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted conclusions on the topical questions of the struggle for peace in continuing the consistent peace-loving nonaligned policy of our country founded by President Tito to which, with his tireless activity of a statesman, he imparted a great personal contribution to the preservation of peace and construction of a more equitable, humane and peace-loving world. The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference noted that the situation in the world is complex and that it is constantly deteriorating, and stressed that the unbridled arms race, whose protagonists are the great powers and blocs, is the biggest threat to world peace.

The constant confrontation between the great powers, bloc rivalry and the division into spheres of influence give rise to serious concern by the broadest strata of people in all countries.

The volume of weaponry and means of mass destruction in the world is such that our world can be destroyed not only once but several timesover. There can be no more dramatic warning to human reason or a more powerful motive for action by all peace-loving forces in the world than this, so that the arms race can be halted and the struggle for peace strengthened. It is more obvious than ever before that peace is indivisible and that all peoples and countries are equally interested in an all-embracing disarmament program.

This is why the Presidium is pointing out the great importance of a broad peace movement in Europe and the world, expressed in massive anti-nuclear demonstrations, protests, peace marches and other actions against the piling up of arms, especially nuclear missiles, to ban chemical and biological weapons, cease the arms race and open a genuine disarmament process. It is significant that these mass movements are turned toward removing the basic causes of the threat to peace and security in the world and to the overcoming of bloc divisions, because this is a condition for a lasting and stable peace.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference stresses the importance of the long term orientation of SFRY for consolidating the policy of relaxation of tension, eliminating the causes of accumulated problems and crises, and arresting the arms race so that peace can be preserved and unhampered and stable development in the world can be ensured. In this connection emphasis is placed on the importance of the SFRY platform for disarmament as the basis for our country's intensified bilateral and multilateral activity, especially on the eve of the second special UN General Assembly session and the seventh summit of nonaligned countries.

The struggle for peace is indissolubly linked with the struggle waged by the nonaligned countries and all peace-loving and democratic forces to establish a new system of international political and economic relations, and to get rid of all aspects of the use of force and of wars, imperialist pressure, domination and hegemony. The struggle for peace is of a universal nature and all peoples and states must decide, on an equal footing, about disarmament problems through negotiations and about strengthening the UN's role. The cessation of the arms race and the adoption of a comprehensive disarmament program is in the interest of all mankind and is a condition of peace, security and economic development. Further comprehensive emancipation and general progress of all peoples and countries, progressive social changes and a successful struggle for socialism in the world can be ensured only in conditions of peace.

It has been particularly pointed out that the biggest concentration of weaponry, both conventional and nuclear, is in Europe and the Mediterranean, including the Middle East. At the same time, the confrontation between the great powers and blocs is most conspicuous in the area of Europe and the Mediterranean, from which there flow the most direct threats to peace and security. For this reason it is of exceptional and universal importance to reach an agreement at the European conference on strengthening trust and on disarmament, to reactivate the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe and to renew the talks on limiting and reducing tactical nuclear weapons.

Special attention was paid to the question of creating zones of peace and nuclear-free zones in Europe -- in northern Europe, in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. As a Balkan country we are interested in the Balkans being transformed into a nonnuclear zone, free from threats from nuclear weapons and from threats to use force against the independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan countries and for the consolidation of mutual trust and good-neighborly cooperation. This is why we are advocating the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, and are advocating its denuclearization, withdrawal of foreign troops and bases and the implementation of all-round and equal cooperation in this area.

The Presidium denounces most vehemently the arms race and the expenditure of enormous resources on armaments instead of on accelerated economic development and of the removal of the consequences of this underdevelopment. It advocates that achievements of modern science and technology, including the nuclear technology, be used for peaceful purposes in keeping with the needs of the entire international community and under appropriate control.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference stresses that the principled policy and consistent involvement of the SFRY in the struggle to preserve peace and for disarmament should be supported more strongly and more consistently with the activity and action of Socialist Alliance as a front, and of all sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens. With its better activity the Socialist Alliance is helping our working people and citizens to be better informed on questions of preserving peace and security.

It is necessary by socializing our foreign policy to make it possible for our working people and citizens to directly express their sentiments against the arms race and against threats to peace and security, and to make proposals and contributions to the implementation of our country's policy in the struggle to preserve peace and for disarmament, especially to divert the enormous resources spent on armaments to an accelerated development of the developing countries and to uproot hunger, poverty and illiteracy.

In this context the public information media should be an important factor in providing comprehensive, meaningful and timely information to our public, the working people and citizens on these issues. They should provide timely, direct and clearer information on all the questions of preserving peace, on our country's stands and activities, on the anti-war and peace movement and on the role and actions of peace-loving and democratic public opinion. Public tribunes, workers' and people's universities, political schools and seminars should be involved in these questions. The question of preserving peace should become an integral part of the education and schooling process.

The Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations, social organizations and associations of citizens should bring up more actively the questions of the struggle for peace, security and disarmament in their contacts with all social forces, political parties and movements and social organizations in the world with which they cooperate. Broad international actions on concrete questions of the struggle for peace can make a significant contribution to overcoming bloc policy and practice in international relations, to consolidating the forces of peace and to understanding among the people. Our organizations will operate more actively in various aspects of multilateral cooperation, will set off initiatives and will take part in actions to gather together, and cooperate with, progressive and democratic forces for peace. As we have up till now, we will advocate independent and autonomous actions with equal participation of all interested progressive and peace-loving forces ready to become involved in a genuine struggle for peace.

The Presidium emphasizes the role of the Yugolsav league for peace, independence and equality of peoples, a special form of SAWPY's activity, as a mobilizing initiative and action in our country and in the international sphere aimed at [words indistinct] involving a wider circle of individuals, sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens. In the Socialist Alliance we need to carry out agreementmaking between all factors of sociopolitical action and to coordinate their activity in the internal and international spheres.

Special attention in the Socialist Alliance's political action needs to be devoted to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, as well as to preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries which at this time of a serious deterioration in international relations is gaining exceptional significance, as the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium conclusions on topical issues of the struggle for peace, disarmament and security and Socialist Alliance tasks in this connection say.

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC REFORM, BILATERAL TIES VIEWED

AU051854 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 82

[Djurdjica Kuntic commentary: "Yugoslavia and Neighbors: Bulgarian God Janus"]

[Text] The recent visit by delegations of two of our republics, the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, to the economic exhibition in Sofia was accompanied among other things by a cordial welcome and open offers of cooperation; and the press of neighboring Bulgaria, reporting the welcoming statement by a high official at the opening of the exhibition, significantly emphasized good-neighborly relations.

Concurrently with its political relations and positions toward Yugoslavia, neighboring Bulgaria maintains economic, cultural-educational and other contacts with our country. The agreement on commodity trade and exchange of services between the two countries for the 1971-85 period provides for a total trade valued at $3.1 billion. This is double the amount provided for under the agreement for the preceding 5-year period. Commodity trade is still the main characteristic of economic relations between the two countries. Production cooperation and specialization, as well as long term economic relations, are poorly developed.

New Economic Mechanism

How do we stand in economic cooperation with Bulgaria? Let us cite as an example the fact that last year, the value of commodity trade amounted to $353 million. This figure includes an increase of our exports by 19.8 percent and a reduction of our imports by 4.3 percent. If this situation remained firm to the end, we would have concluded the year with a trade deficit with Bulgaria of only $15 million. This is how the year 1981 ended. But it became necessary to import, by a government decree, certain quantities of wheat, meat, heavy oils and gas, and thus we increased our trade deficit to about $32 million. This is how the year 1981 ended. How economic cooperation will develop in the future depends on numerous circumstances among which an important one is the Bulgarian "new economic mechanism." The fact is that, since 1 January 1982, the new preoccupation of the Bulgarian Government is a relaxation of the rigid administrative-centralist system of economic operations which -- as became increasingly evident -- was an obstacle to development. The decision on the "new economic mechanism" provides for adaptations in decisionmaking and management. What is involved is a gradual transition to a system of profitability and material incentive for enterprises, and their greater autonomy. Furthermore, it is also planned to provide greater stimulation for producers and a freer effect of market laws; that is, greater "economic democracy." It is expected that granting greater freedom in the management of economic projects will have a significant effect on production. In this manner the established bureaucratic and administrative barriers would be overcome and economic incentives would be stimulated simultaneously with increasing commodity-monetary relations.

It is noticed that the Bulgarian "new economic mechanism" is very similar to the Hungarian economic model which has produced significant results in recent years. However, the Bulgarian mechanism is only at its initial stage and its instruments, its banking system, export policy, planning and the like have not yet been worked out. The new Bulgarian economic step comes at a time when it is possible to say that the Bulgarian economic situation is relatively stable. Last year, Bulgaria achieved good results in nearly all fields. In the last 2 years, it has achieved a positive balance of about $500 million in its foreign trade and, in 1981, its foreign credits amounted to only $3.5 billion. For this reason Bulgaria is one of the few eastern countries which have recorded a positive balance in their economic development in the last few years. Is the "new economic mechanism" designed to strengthen and further advance that stability? Probably, but there is also no doubt that the Polish problems provided a warning and encouraged the adoption of decisions on the "new economic mechanism."

Creativity of Policy

The alliance [Warsaw Pact] provides models and some of them are used to learn, others are implemented and so forth. The "creativity" of the Bulgarian domestic and foreign policies is thereby considerably facilitated. Why should it be necessary to force entire staffs to labor to determine attitudes toward some problems or countries and make costly analyses if there are attitudes determined by and interests stemming from the alliance?

It is in this context that Bulgaria creates its foreign policy. The positions of our neighbor on the most important international issues are nearly identical to the USSR's positions. Bearing in mind the strategic goals and interests stemming from its membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Bulgaria follows the policy in the Balkans of consolidating its own international position. To enhance its stature as a constructive and well-meaning force in the Balkans, Bulgaria is paying attention to its relations with Greece and Turkey, developing relations with Romania and showing considerable patience in relation to Albania. To enhance the same stature, recently Bulgaria has also shown an increasingly great interest in cooperation with the Western and nonaligned countries.

As regards Yugoslavia, Bulgaria has chosen complex and contradictory, that is two-sided relations. The constantly emphasized desires for "fraternal relations" and cooperation with Yugoslavia are accompanied -- as in a parallel slalom -- by equally strong and quick negative manifestations which are more or less noticeably anti-Yugoslav. The escalation of views negating the existence of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria and the "historical process of growth" of the Macedonian nation continues to be present in the same way. At the same time, it is Yugoslavia that is blamed for the Yugoslav-Bulgarian disagreements and difficulties resulting from these attitudes. This is the easiest way to make a positive balance.

The principles of good neighborliness of Yugoslavia's foreign policy always keep the door open for solving problems and advancing relations. This is true as regards Bulgaria also. But what is needed for advancing relations are mutual efforts. Yugoslavia does not use these problems, problems of such importance, as a condition for cooperation, but it also will not sacrifice them. The state of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations is proof of that. Economic and cultural-educational cooperation is developing and advancing, whereas we do not agree completely in our political appraisals. In recent years, the visits by and contacts between the highest officials of the two countries have become more frequent. They have yielded substantive and encouraging results. But the Bulgarian god Janus is turning its faces.

MINIC RECEIVES FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD052254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At their talks in Belgrade today member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic and National Secretaries of the Socialist Party of France Jean Pront and Jacques Enginger confirmed the stand that cooperation of communist, socialist, social democratic parties and all progressive and democratic forces should be based on full respect of the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and responsibility of every party before its working class and people. The need for intensification of efforts of all progressive and democratic forces in the world for halting of the present unfavourable trends on the world scene was emphasized. It was pointed to the significance and role of the policy and movement of non-alignment in the present complex international conditions.

A delegation of the Socialist Party of France, now on a visit to the LCY, held talks today also with member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Zivan Vasiljevic on cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Party of France. Views were exchanged on current development of Yugoslavia and of France and on the situation in the international workers' movement.

GRLICKOV REMARKS AT MEDITERRANEAN MEETING CITED

LD052256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Algiers, 5 May (TANJUG) -- In our demands for the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean, we should be categorical that it becomes a zone of peace and cooperation, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov stated today at a conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, which is being held in Algiers. Grlickov said that the Mediterranean can become a zone of peace solely if the big powers and bloc groupings disengage and if a process of general and complete disarmament, above all nuclear, begins.

We are aware that we cannot achieve that far-reaching goal without a logical historical and political order which begins with measures for the strengthening of confidence and other actions for the creation of a favourable political climate in waters and on coasts of the Mediterranean, Grlickov said.

Emphasizing that peace is necessary to all Mediterranean countries since it is only under conditions of peace that social progress can be secured, Grlickov said that for progressive parties and movements of Mediterranean countries it is a chance for their own road of development.

In Grlickov's opinion, a zone of peace in the Mediterranean is substantially non-bloc and therefore it causes resistance of powers which consider it their right to seek and expand bases of their military presence and political domination in this basin. As though the peoples of these coasts have not their vital interests which we must consider primary in seeking of security and stability for this zone, Grlickov said. [sentence as received]

Grlickov assessed as insufficient what has so far been achieved, as the Mediterranean component, in the context of European security. We cannot be satisfied with that, he said, the Mediterranean cannot be treated under the item "miscellaneous" on the agenda on European security, Grlickov emphasized adding that the present economic crisis showed in full light that the Mediterranean basin is no appendage, but a vital area for Europe.

Aleksandar Grlickov recalled that in the Mediterranean there are many focuses of crisis. In this region territories are being seized, and a chronic state of war and destruction has been imposed on some countries. He also spoke of the unsolved problem of Cyprus and the unrealized right of the Palestinian people to their own state, and of the Saharan people to self-determination.

He especially pointed out that a vital question of Mediterranean countries is removal of all fleets, the fleets of big powers included, as well as of foreign military bases.

Under conditions of the crisis of detente and the intensified arms race, Grlickov said, the role of the non-aligned countries is increasingly becoming necessary to the world, regardless of the movement itself meeting with its own contradictions. The aims and principles of non-alignment are continuously being verified and increasingly become a need of the world, which means both of the world peace and equal international relations. In that sense he said that blocs in the world are becoming increasingly narrow for the expression of national interests of their members.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO MEET 14-15 MAY, NAME FEC

LD051426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has convened the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces for 14 and 15 May. During the 2-day session the chambers will elect the president and vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and the president, vice presidents and members of the Federal Executive Council.

SERBIA, PROVINCES ELECT NEW ADMINISTRATIONS

Serbia Assembly Decisions

LD052354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At separate sessions of the Sociopolitical Chamber, the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Chamber of the Municipalities today the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia took their oaths. The delegates elected and appointed Assembly officials and members of Assembly working bodies. After the report of the Credentials Commission and reports from republican electoral commissions, and the taking of oaths, the delegates elected presidents and vice presidents of the chambers.

Milutin Milosevic was elected president of the Sociopolitical Chamber, Vinka Tomic was elected vice president, and Dragoslav Nikolic was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor. (The vice president will be elected later.) Delegates to the Chamber of the Municipalites elected Petar Jovanovic to the post of president and Novak Rodic as vice president. At their separate sessions the chambers also nominated secretaries of the chambers and elected members of the chambers and members of the Serbia Assembly Commission for Elections and Nominations; Djordje Lazic, a delegate to the Sociopolitical Chamber, was elected chairman.

At the separate chamber sessions, the delegates to the Serbia Assembly elected chairmen and members of working bodies of all the chambers of the Serbia Assembly.

Branko Pesic was elected chairman of the Commission for Constitutional Questions, Nikla Pavic was elected chairman of the Legislative and Legal Commission, Obren Stojanovic was elected chairman of the Administrative Commission, Milos Srdjevic was elected chairman of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints, Rodoljub Micic was elected chairman of the Council for Relations with Foreign Countires; Predrag Gligoric was elected chairman of the Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, Vladimir Zeljic was elected chairman of the Commission for Information Activity, Nikola Stepanovic was elected chairman of the Commission for Questions of Veterans and War Invalids, Radisav Secevic was elected chairman of the commission for the Protection and Promotion of Nature and the Environment, Stojadin Stosic was elected chairman of the Commission for Social Order and Dzemail Kijevcanin was elected chairman of the commission establishing the accuracy of texts of republican laws which are issued in Albanian and Hungarian.

Delegates to all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia unanimously elected Branko Pesic, previously vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as the new president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Petar Kostic, Milan Dragovic, Zlatija Djukic-Veljovic and Imre Balint were elected vice presidents, while one vice president from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be elected later.

The following were elected as members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia: Nikola Ljubicic, Risto Jovanovic, Pavle Krtenic, Veljko Markovic, Stojan Milenkovic, Olga Nikolic, Radovan Pantovic, Sinan Sahiti, Vicbran Stanojevic and Dr Dragutin Tesic. Danilo Kekic was elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and Kolj Siroka was elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as the president of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee, are also ex officio members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

At its first session the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia elected Army General Nilola Ljubicic, previously the federal secretary for national defense, as president, and Radovan Pantovic as vice president.

At the joint session of Assembly chambers today members of the Serbian delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly were also elected.

This delegation is composed of: Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, Milovan Markovic, Dr Borislav Jovic, Drsta Avramovic, Mirko Popovic, Rodeljub Stanic, Zivko Mucalov, Milibor Jovanovic, Vukosava Vuckovic and Ljuri Danus. Dusan Gligorijevic was elected as chairman of the delegation.

The delegates of the Serbia Assembly also elected a president, vice presidents, a secretary and members of the Executive Council of the Assembly today. Branislav Ikonic was elected president; Miodrag Bogdanovic, Milos Milosavljevic and Svetozar Rikanovic were elected vice presidents, and Predrag Todorovic was elected secretary of the Executive Council.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Council: Peter Antonijevic, Dr Miodrag Visnjic, Tima Vrbaski, Branko Gardasevic, Dragutin Markovic, Slobodan Milivojevic, Milorad Mijovic, Draguljub Mitic, Dr Milenko Mojsilovic, Fadil Mumini, Branko Radiovojevic, Dragan Cirovic, Milutin Cvetkovic and Milka Scepanovic.

After the joint session of all the chambers of the Serbia Assembly, separate sessions of the Assembly chambers were held again. On the basis of a proposal from Branislav Ikoni, president of the Executive Council of the Serbia Assembly, and the Assembly Commission for Elections and Nominations, the delegates at these sessions adopted a decision to nominate 19 officers of republican administrative organs and organizations, who by virtue of their positions are members of the Executive Council of the Serbia Assembly.

Svetomir Lalovic was appointed republican secretary for internal affairs; Dragoljub Cosic was appointed republican secretary for justice and administration; Borislav Atanackovic was appointed republican secretary for finance; Milos Krstic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations with other Countries; Dr Dusan Jovanovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Energy, Industry and the Construction Industry; Djordje Mitic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Transport and Communications; Nikola Stanic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and the Water Industry; Luka Mackic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Goods Trade and Services; Stevan Jovanovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Urban Affairs and Housing and Communal Activiites; Marija Todorovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Work; Milomir Petrovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Education and Physical Culture; Bosidar Manic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Culture; Dr Zarko Papic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Science and information; Dr Vojislav Micovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Information; Dr Nikola Sumenkovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Health and Social Policy; Dragoslav Novakovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for Veterans' and Invalids' Questions; Milivoj Draskovic was appointed chairman of the Republican Committee for the Legislature; Dr Zivana Olbina was apointed director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning; and Radosav Stanojcic was appointed deputy republican secretary for internal affairs.

Lt Gen Bogoljub Djonjevic, the current republican secretary for national defense, remains a member of the Executive Council, as do other republican administration officers whose mandates have not expired.

Vojvodina Elections

LD052126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At its first session the newly-elected Vojvodia Assembly elected today Djordje Stojsic as its president with a 1-year term of office and Istvan Rajcan as its vice president.

At separate sessions Rudi Sova was elected president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Vojvodina Assembly, Zoltan Zombori as president of the Chamber of Associated Labor and Jovanka Stefanovic as president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

The assembly elected the new Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, consisting of eight members. The president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee is the ninth, ex officio, member. The eight members are: Verica Dudic, Danilo Kekic, Nandor Major, Djordje Radosavljevic, Jan Sirka, Predrag Vladisavljevic, Ivan Vracaric, and Marija Zvekic-Miskolci. At the first session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Danilo Kekic was elected its president with a 1-year term of office.

The delegation of the Vojvodina Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly will be as follows: Petar Bucu; Mileva Czakulin, Dusan Ilijevic, Nikola Kmezic, Milivoj Popadic, Djordje Radojev, Janos Sreder, and Dusan Valtkovic.

The Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina elected today Zivan Marelj as president of the Executive Council and Dr Jan Marko, Djordje Milutinovic, Tibor Salma and Dusan Visnjic as its members. The following were appointed provincial secretaries: Zikvo Blagojev, Petar Palkovljevic, Dr Darinka Nedeljovic, Isidor Sekicki, Franjo Gabric, Petar Ilic, and Lenka Bertron. The following were appointed committee chairmen: Vasa Piroski, Svetozar Rakic, Janos Major, Djurdjina Bozic, Valdislav Radakovic, Istvan Tot, Dr Stevan Novakov, Milan Popov, Zoran Babec, Rodoman Perkovic, Sinisa Koric, and Todor Gajinov.

Milivoj Vujadinovic is the new president of the Constitutional Court of Vojvodina.

Kosovo Leaders Named

LD052338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- The new, third, delegate convocation of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo constituted itself in Pristina today. At separate sessions of the Assembly chambers the delegates' credentials were first checked and the commissions and presidents of the chambers were elected. Liman Matosi was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Hisen Kajdomcaj was elected president of the sociopolitical Chamber. Both of them are delegates from Pristina. Dzumret Seljmani, delegate from Dragas, was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

At a joint session the delegates of all the three chambers elected Ilija Vakic as president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with a 1-year term of office, while Enver Redzepi was elected vice president. At the same time, the outgoing Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was relieved of its duties and the new Executive Council was elected. The heads of the provincial organs were elected and the appropriate Assembly commissions were elected.

Imer Pulja was elected president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Nedjo Borkovic as its vice president, and the following were elected members of the council: Nikola Skrelji, Refik Agaj, Ljubomir Popovic, Nesat Zubi, Arslan Baruti, Mehmet Nalici, Romzi Koljgeci, Dr Veselj Ljatifi, RAsat Rudi, Aziz Abrasi, Nik Ljumezi, Aleksandar Vasic, Dr Skender Berisa, Sali Nusi, Dr Stevan Baljosevic, Ibis Kranici, Omer Pljakic, Ali Mulja, and Hasan Berisa.

The following members of the council were appointed new secretaries of the provincial secretariats: Mehmet Malici as provincial secretary for internal affairs, Remzi Kpljgeci as provincial secretary for justice, Resat Rudi as provincial secretary for finance, and Aziz Abrasi as provincial secretary for economy.

A number of former provincial secretariats are replaced in the new Assembly term of office by committees.

Nik Ljumezi was elected chairman of the Committee for Legislation and Organization; Aleksandar Spasic of the Committee for Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Skender Berisa for Relations with Foreign Countries, Sali Nusi for Education, Science and Culture; Dr Stevan Baljosevic for Health and Social Policy; Ibis Krasnici for Labor; Omer Pljakic for Urban Affairs and Communal Development; and Ali Mulja for Information. Hasan Berisa was appointed director of the Provincial Institute for Social Planning.

Delegates also relieved of his duties the outgoing secretary of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and appointed Zait Djemali the new secretary of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

At the proposal of the SAWPY Provincial Conference, which was explained by Azem Vlasi, the delegates of the Provincial Assembly elected at their first session by secret ballot the members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Assembly's delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

The following were elected members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo: Kolj Siroka; Branko Skembarevic; Hasim Mustafa; Predrag Cukic; Dzevde Hamza; Sefcet Jasari; Azem Azemi; and Aljus Gasi. Vlasi informed delegates that during all the preliminary consultations the unanimous view expressed was that Kolj Siroka be elected president of the Presidency of Kosovo, on which the decision would be made by the Presidency itself at its first session.

Abas Kazazi, Staja Zdravkovic, Azen Hajdini, Drita Dobrosi, Jovan Bogicevic, Redzep Hamiti, Ilija Djukic and Mustafa Pljakic were elected members of the Kosovo Assembly's delegation to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

At the end of the session, thanking the outgoing delegated Assembly officials and heads of provincial organs, Ilija Vakic stressed that the newly elected delegates and organs of the Kosovo Assembly face very complex and responsible tasks concerning the full stabilization of the political situation and the further socioeconomic and general transformation of the province. These obligations will be fulfilled if we ensure the complete functioning of the delegate system and relations and if we energetically oppose the remnants of the administrative, techno-managerial and technobureaucratic management and monopolies. We must draw lessons from the past period and we must not even for one moment be outside events, Vakic said. In his words, the struggle to overcome the state of affairs caused by the counterrevolutionary activities of the nationalists and irredentists and the struggle for complete stabilization in the province must be given a dominant place. It is our special responsibility to prevent the nationalists' and chauvinists' activities, restore the shaken trust, overcome any coolness in intranational relations, and prevent all forms of pressure applied to compel the Serbs and Montenegrins to move out, Vakic stressed.

KOSOVO SPRING SOWING REPORTEDLY LAGGING

AU051940 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] The delegates of the executive council of the conference for agriculture, food industry and tobacco of the Economic Chamber of Kosovo examined the new bill on agricultural land. The meeting also examined data pertaining to progress in spring sowing in both sectors of the province's agriculture. It was stated that the plans have not been fulfilled according to expectations. Poor weather conditions, problems connected with the supply of fuel and reproduction materials, and insufficient engagement of the subjective factor resulted in lagging behind plans. The data presented at the meeting show that our of 175,000 hectares expected to be sown in both sectors of agriculture, sowing has been completed only on about 82,265 hectares, or 45.6 percent of the total acreage planned.